

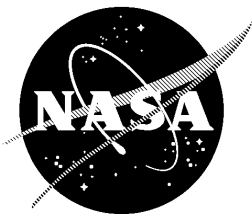
## **MISSION OPERATIONS AND DATA SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE**

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**Interface Control Document (ICD)  
between the  
Network Control Center (NCC)/  
Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF)  
and the  
White Sands Complex (WSC)**

**Revision 5**

**1 June 1997**



National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, Maryland

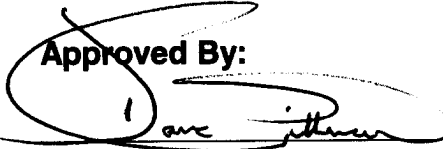


**Interface Control Document (ICD)  
between  
The Network Control Center (NCC)/  
Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF)  
and  
The White Sands Complex (WSC)**

Revision 5

1 June 1997

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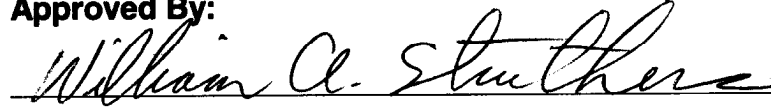
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This document supercedes Interface Control Document (ICD) Between the Network Control Center (NCC)/Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF) and the White Sands Complex (WSC), Revision 4 Issue, dated 15 April 1996. Discard all previously issued copies.

**Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, Maryland**

1 June 1997

530-ICD-NCC-FDF/WSC  
Revision 5



## Preface

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The information contained in this document applies to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) Network Control Center (NCC), Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF), and the White Sands Complex (WSC). In this document, detailed definitions of the electronic high-speed message interfaces between the WSC and the NCC, and between the WSC and the FDF are covered.

The detailed definition of the communications interface between the NCC/FDF and the WSC as configured for support of Space Network (SN) operations is provided. The NCC, FDF, and the WSC are three elements of the SN that provide support to user spacecraft using the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS).

This document and similar documents for other elements of the SN will be used to define and control the configuration of the SN. Once approved by the Chairman of the Networks Division Configuration Control Board (CCB) the NCC/FDF and WSC interface will not be altered without prior approval of the Networks Division CCB.

The NCC/FDF WSC Interface Control Document (ICD) was prepared by the Networks Division, Code 530, with the coordination of the Flight Dynamics Division, Code 550. The Networks Division is responsible for processing all changes to this document and presenting the proposed changes to the Network Division CCB for review and approval. Changes will be processed as follows:

- a. The sponsor of changes will prepare the proposed changes and submit the changes, along with supportive material (justification and coordination) to the Networks Division via appropriate administrative channels.
- b. The Networks Division will review the proposed changes and coordinate with the sponsor to ensure the intent, completeness, and accuracy of the changes. A coordinated document as a proposed Revision or a Configuration Change Request (CCR) and a letter of transmittal for distribution to all affected organizations and the sponsor will be prepared and distributed by the Networks Division. The transmittal letter will indicate the required date of response.
- c. The Networks Division will review and coordinate the comments received from the affected organizations and prepare a final draft of the proposed CCR or Revision and a letter addressing each comment. The letter and the final draft of the proposed CCR or Revision will be submitted to the Networks Division CCB for approval.

- d. A CCB-approved CCR or Revision will be returned to the Networks Division for implementation. The Networks Division will arrange for preparation and distribution. This document may be updated by Documentation Change Notice (DCN) or by complete Revision.

Direct all comments, questions, or suggestions regarding this document to:

White Sands Complex Project Office  
Code 530.4  
Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, MD 20771

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List of Effective Pages	
Page Number	Issue
Title	Revision 5
lii/iv	Revision 5
v	DCN-02
va/vb	DCN-02
vi	DCN-02
vii through xii	Revision 5
xiii	DCN-02
xiv	Revision 5
1-1 through 1-2	Revision 5
2-1	DCN-01
2-2	Revision 5
2-3	DCN-02
2-4 through 2-6	Revision 5
2-7	DCN-02
2-7a/2-7b	DCN-02
2-8	DCN-02
2-9	Revision 5
2-10 through 2-12	DCN-02
2-12a/2-12b	DCN-02
2-13 through 2-14	DCN-02
2-14a/2-14b	DCN-02
2-15/2-16 (blank)	Revision 5
3-1 through 3-3/3-4 (blank)	Revision 5
4-1 through 4-3/4-4 (blank)	Revision 5
5-1/5-2 (blank)	Revision 5

6-1 through 6-3/6-4 (blank)	Revision 5
7-1/7-2 (blank)	Revision 5
8-1/8-2 (blank)	Revision 5
9-1 through 9-3	Revision 5
9-4	DCN-02
9-4a/9-4b	DCN-02
9-5 through 9-8	Revision 5
9-9	DCN-02
9-10	Revision 5
9-11	DCN-02
9-12 through 9-16	Revision 5
9-17 through 9-19	DCN-02
9-20 through 9-21	Revision 5
9-22	DCN-02
9-23 through 9-26	Revision 5
9-27 through 9-28	DCN-02
9-29 through 9-49	Revision 5
9-50	DCN-02
9-51 through 9-61	Revision 5
9-62	DCN-02
9-62a/9-62b	DCN-01
9-63	DCN-01
9-64	DCN-02
9-64a/9-64b	DCN-02
9-65	Revision 5
9-66	DCN-02
9-67 through 9-73	Revision 5
9-74	DCN-02
9-75 through 9-79	Revision 5
9-80	DCN-02



9-81 through 9-87	Revision 5
9-88 through 9-90	DCN-02
9-91	Revision 5
9-92	DCN-02
9-93	Revision 5
9-94	DCN-02
9-95	Revision 5
9-96	DCN-02
9-97 through 9-102	Revision 5
9-103/9-104 (blank)	DCN-02
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# DCN Control Sheet

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# Contents

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## Preface

## Change Information Page

## DCN Control Sheet

## Section 1. Introduction

1.1	PURPOSE.....	1-1
1.2	Scope .....	1-1
1.3	Time Frame .....	1-1
1.4	Applicable Documents .....	1-1
1.4.1	Specifications .....	1-1
1.4.2	Standards .....	1-2
1.4.3	Other Documents.....	1-2

## Section 2. Interface Definition and Ground Rules

2.1	Interfaces .....	2-1
2.1.1	NCC to WSC Messages .....	2-1
2.1.2	WSC to NCC/FDF Messages .....	2-1
2.2	Ground Rules.....	2-2
2.2.1	Vector Processing Ground Rules .....	2-2
2.2.2	Schedule Order (SHO) Ground Rules .....	2-7
2.2.3	End-To-End Test (EET) Data Ground Rules .....	2-12
2.2.4	Operations Message (OPM) Ground Rules.....	2-14
2.2.5	Operations Data Messages (ODM's) Ground Rules.....	2-14

## Section 3. Interface Requirements

3.1	Message Protocol .....	3-1
3.2	Data Block Integrity .....	3-2
3.3	Transmission Control .....	3-2
3.4	Error Handling.....	3-2

## **Section 4. TDRSS 4800-Bit Block Structure**

### **Section 5. Network Control Header**

5.1 Synchronization Field.....	5-1
5.2 Interface Type Field.....	5-1

### **Section 6. TDRSS Header**

6.1 Block Sequence Number .....	6-1
6.2 Message Identity ID.....	6-1
6.3 Fixed Pattern .....	6-2
6.4 Message Type .....	6-2
6.5 Protocol Control Flags.....	6-2
6.6 Spare.....	6-3
6.7 Number of 4800-Bit Data Blocks.....	6-3
6.8 Message Field Size.....	6-3

### **Section 7. Time Field**

### **Section 8. Error Control Field**

### **Section 9. Message Field**

9.1 Acknowledgment of Message Received Subfield .....	9-1
9.2 Message Subfield for SHOs .....	9-1
9.2.1 SHO Header .....	9-4
9.2.2 SHO Subheaders.....	9-5
9.2.2.1 SHO Subheader No. 1: Service Type, Subtype, and TDRS ID .....	9-5
9.2.2.2 SHO Subheader No. 2: Service Start and Stop - Date and Time .....	9-6
9.2.2.3 SHO Subheader No. 3: Service Configuration .....	9-7
9.2.2.4 SHO Subheader No. 4: Configuration, Data Coding, and Modulation .....	9-8
9.2.2.5 SHO Subheader No. 5: DIS Receive Parameters.....	9-8
9.2.2.6 SHO Subheader No. 6: DIS Transmit Parameters .....	9-10
9.2.3 SHO Services .....	9-14
9.2.3.1 MA/SMA Forward, Fixed Parameters .....	9-14
9.2.3.2 MA/SMA Forward, Reconfigurable Parameters .....	9-14

9.2.3.3	SSA Forward, Fixed Parameters.....	9-14
9.2.3.4	SSA Forward, Reconfigurable Parameters .....	9-15
9.2.3.5	KSA/KaSA Forward, Fixed Parameters .....	9-16
9.2.3.6	KSA/KaSA Forward, ReconfigurableParameters.....	9-16
9.2.3.7	MA Return, Fixed Parameters .....	9-17
9.2.3.8	MA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters.....	9-18
9.2.3.9	SSA/SMA Return, Fixed Parameters.....	9-20
9.2.3.10	SSA/SMA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters .....	9-21
9.2.3.11	KSA/KaSA Return, Fixed Parameters .....	9-25
9.2.3.12	KSA/KaSA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters .....	9-26
9.2.3.13	Tracking, Normal and Time Transfer .....	9-31
9.2.3.14	Tracking, Cross-Support and Time Transfer .....	9-32
9.2.3.15	End-To-End Test Data Set (See 9.2.3.17 For End-To-End Test SHO Structure).....	9-33
9.2.3.16	Example of SHO Structure .....	9-35
9.2.3.17	Example of an End-To-End Test SHO Structure.....	9-36
9.3	Message Subfield for OPMs.....	9-37
9.3.1	OPM Header.....	9-37
9.3.1.1	OPM's by Class .....	9-38
9.3.2	OPM Subheader .....	9-39
9.3.3	NCC OPM's.....	9-40
9.3.3.1	Special Instruction Or Requests, OPM - Class 01 .....	9-40
9.3.3.2	Reacquisition Request, OPM - Class 02.....	9-41
9.3.3.3	User Reconfiguration, OPM - Class 03 .....	9-41
9.3.3.4	Forward Link Sweep Request, OPM -Class 04 .....	9-43
9.3.3.5	Deleted.....	9-43
9.3.3.6	Forward Link EIRP Reconfiguration Request, OPM - Class 06.....	9-43
9.3.3.7	Expanded User Frequency Uncertainty Request, OPM - Class 07.....	9-43
9.3.3.8	Deleted.....	9-44
9.3.3.9	Test Message, OPM - Class 09.....	9-44
9.3.3.10	Spacecraft State Vector, OPM - Class 10.....	9-44
9.3.3.11	Doppler Compensation Inhibit Request, OPM - Class 11.....	9-50
9.3.3.12	Cancel SHO Request, OPM - Class 12.....	9-51

9.3.3.13	TDRS Maneuver Approval, OPM - Class 13 .....	9-51
9.3.3.14	Acknowledgment of Message Received, OPM - Class 14.....	9-51
9.3.3.15	Spacecraft State Vector, OPM - Class 15 .....	9-52
9.3.3.16	Deleted .....	9-52
9.3.3.17	Deleted .....	9-52
9.3.3.18	Delta-T Adjustment, OPM - Class 18.....	9-52
9.3.4	WSC OPM's. ....	9-52
9.3.4.1	SHO Status OPM - Class 51 .....	9-52
9.3.4.2	Return Channel Time Delay, OPM - Class 52.....	9-54
9.3.4.3	Preventive Maintenance (PM) Request, OPM - Class 53.....	9-55
9.3.4.4	Special Request or Information, OPM - Class 54.....	9-55
9.3.4.5	Service Terminated, OPM - Class 57 .....	9-56
9.3.4.6	TDRS Maneuver Request, OPM - Class 59 .....	9-57
9.3.4.7	Acknowledgment of Message Received, OPM - Class 60 .....	9-58
9.3.4.8	Spacecraft State Vector Rejection, OPM - Class 61 .....	9-58
9.3.4.9	OPM Status, OPM - Class 62 .....	9-59
9.3.4.10	Acquisition Failure Notification, OPM - Class 63 .....	9-60
9.3.4.11	Real-Time Mode, OPM - Class 64 .....	9-60
9.3.4.12	Delta-T Adjustment Rejection, OPM - Class 65 .....	9-60
9.3.4.13	Time Transfer, OPM - Class 66.....	9-61
9.3.4.14	Stationkeeping/Momentum Dump Data, OPM - Class 67 .....	9-62
9.4	Message Subfield For SLR's (Service Level Status Report) .....	9-64
9.4.1	SLR Header .....	9-64
9.4.1.1	SLR .....	9-66
9.5	Message Subfield for ODM's .....	9-70
9.5.1	SA/SMAR ODM Header.....	9-71
9.5.2	SA/SMAR ODM Subheaders No. 1 thru 9 .....	9-72
9.5.2.1	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1.....	9-72
9.5.2.2	SA ODM Subheader No. 2 .....	9-74
9.5.2.3	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 3.....	9-75
9.5.2.4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 4.....	9-76
9.5.2.5	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5.....	9-77
9.5.2.6	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6.....	9-78
9.5.2.7	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 7.....	9-78
9.5.2.8	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No.8.....	9-79

9.5.2.9	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9.....	9-80
9.5.3	SA/SMAR ODM's.....	9-83
9.5.3.1	SSA1 Forward.....	9-83
9.5.3.2	SSA2 Forward.....	9-84
9.5.3.3	KSA1/KaSA1 Forward .....	9-84
9.5.3.4	KSA2/KaSA2 Forward .....	9-84
9.5.3.5	SSA1/SMA DG1 Return.....	9-84
9.5.3.6	SSA1/SMA DG2 Return.....	9-85
9.5.3.7	SSA1 Shuttle Return.....	9-85
9.5.3.8	Deleted .....	9-87
9.5.3.9	SSA2 DG1 Return .....	9-87
9.5.3.10	SSA2 DG2 Return .....	9-87
9.5.3.11	SSA2 Shuttle Return.....	9-88
9.5.3.12	Deleted .....	9-88
9.5.3.13	KSA1 DG1 Return.....	9-88
9.5.3.14	KSA1/KaSA1 DG2 Return.....	9-89
9.5.3.15	KSA1 Shuttle Return .....	9-90
9.5.3.16	Deleted .....	9-92
9.5.3.17	KSA2 DG1 Return.....	9-92
9.5.3.18	KSA2/KaSA2 DG2 Return.....	9-92
9.5.3.19	KSA2 Shuttle Return .....	9-92
9.5.3.20	Deleted .....	9-92
9.5.4	MA/SMAF ODM Header.....	9-92
9.5.5	MA/SMA ODMs.....	9-93
9.5.5.1	MA/SMA Forward.....	9-94
9.5.5.2	MA Return .....	9-96
9.5.6	End-To-End Test ODM Header .....	9-100
9.5.7	End-To-End Test ODM Subheader.....	9-101
9.5.8	End-To-End Test ODM's.....	9-101
9.5.8.1	End-To-End Test ODM, Forward.....	9-102
9.5.8.2	End-To-End Test ODM, Return .....	9-103

## Section 10. Polynomial Encoding And Decoding

10.1	Polynomial Encoding .....	10-1
10.2	Polynomial Decoding .....	10-1



## **Section 11. Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN)**

### **Section 12. Tracking Service Data**

12.1 Tracking Service Data Format.....	12-1
12.1.1 General .....	12-1
12.1.2 Tracking Data Destination.....	12-1
12.1.3 Ground Rules.....	12-1
12.1.4 Data Field Description.....	12-2
12.1.5 TDR Spacecraft Tracking.....	12-12
12.1.5.1 Tracking Schedules.....	12-12
12.1.5.2 Schedule Parameters .....	12-13
12.1.5.3 Data Field Description for TDR Spacecraft Tracking Frames Data .....	12-13
12.1.6 Tracking Data Sample Insertion into 4800-Bit Block.....	12-19
12.2 Supplemental Tracking Parameter Information .....	12-19

## **Section 13. Character Set for Free-Form Text Messages**

### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

### **Figures**

Figure 2-1	SGLT/DIS Interface .....	2-2
Figure 4-1	Structure of a 4800-Bit Data Block.....	4-2
Figure 9-1	Greenwich True-of-Date Rotating Coordinate System .....	9-45
Figure 12-1	KSA Antenna Connectivities .....	12-20

### **Tables**

Table 2-1	Maneuver Vector Sequence Formats.....	2-4
Table 4-1	Organization of 4800-Bit Data Block.....	4-3
Table 9-1	Schedule Order (SHO) Data Message .....	9-2
Table 12-1	TDRSS User Tracking Service Data Format.....	12-2
Table 12-2	TDR Spacecraft Tracking Service Data Format.....	12-14
Table 12-3	SDU Switching Required to Route the East SA Antenna to Composite and the West SA Antenna to Dedicated .....	12-20

# Section 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide detailed definitions of the electronic high-speed message interfaces between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) White Sands Complex (WSC) and the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) Network Control Center (NCC), and between the WSC and the GSFC Flight Dynamics Facility (FDF).

## 1.2 Scope

This Interface Control Document (ICD) defines and controls the applications functions, communications protocol, messages and block formats of the interface between the NCC/FDF and the WSC. WSC is defined as being comprised of three ground terminals: Danzante, Cacique, and the Guam Remote Ground Terminal (GRGT).

Revision 5 supersedes and replaces Revision 4. Significant cleanup of the document has been accomplished for a more accurate treatment and representation of the three WSC ground terminals. Changes of a technical and operational orientation have been made to incorporate requirements for the Guam Remote Ground Terminal (GRGT), scheduling of the EDOS interface, end-to-end test tape playback capabilities, as well as to provide additional updates and clarifications consistent with NCC Data System 1998 requirements and the operational interface.

## 1.3 Time Frame

This ICD shall be in effect from the date of approval by the Networks Division (ND) CCB and when applicable signatures are obtained.

## 1.4 Applicable Documents

This section lists the specifications, standards, and other documents which serve as references for supplemental descriptive information. The most recent version of these documents supersede all previous versions.

### 1.4.1 Specifications

- a. Network Control Center Data System (NCCDS) Detailed Requirements, 530-DRD-NCCDS.
- b. Functional Specification, 50 Mbps Statistical Multiplexer, Specification No. 841-79-05.
- c. Mission Operation and Data Systems Directorate Requirements Specification for the WSC Ground Terminal, 530-RSD-WSC.

- d. Network Control Center Data Systems (NCCDS) System Requirements, 1998, 530-SRD-NCCDSS/1998.

#### **1.4.2 Standards**

- a. NASCOM Interface Standard for Digital Data Transmission (NISDDT), 542-003.
- b. IRIG Standard Parallel Binary Time Code Format, X-814-77-64.

#### **1.4.3 Other Documents**

- a. Digital Data Source/Destination and Format Codes Handbook for the Nascom Message Switching System, 542-002.
- b. Tracking and Acquisition Handbook for the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network, STDN No. 724.
- c. Space Network Users' Guide, 530-SNUG.
- d. Support Identification Code Dictionary, 534-808.
- e. PN Codes for use with the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS), STDN No. 108.
- f. Mathematical Theory of the Goddard Trajectory Determination System, Revision 1, GSFC FDD/552-89/001.

## **Section 2. Interface Definition and Ground Rules**

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The messages exchanged between the WSC and the NCC/FDF are generated in the Space to Ground Link Terminal's (SGLT's) at each ground terminal and in the NCC/FDF at the GSFC. The interface between the Danzante and Cacique SGLTs and the NCC is provided by the Data Interface System (DIS), and the interface between the GRGT SGLT and the NCC is via the Cacique DIS. The messages interchanged between the SGLT's and the DIS are shown in Figure 2-1. The protocol and descriptions of the messages between the NCC/FDF and WSC are contained in this ICD.

### **2.1 Interfaces**

The SGLT's interface with the DIS is via the Black Data Switch. The DIS interface to the NCC is via the DIS Security Equipment. All messages described in the following sections are exchanged via these interfaces. The DIS provides the acknowledge/retransmit protocol between the SGLT and the NCC/FDF.

#### **2.1.1 NCC to WSC Messages**

NCC to WSC messages, consisting of scheduling order messages (SHO's) and operations messages (OPM's), shall be transmitted by the DIS to the SGLT's.

#### **2.1.2 WSC to NCC/FDF Messages**

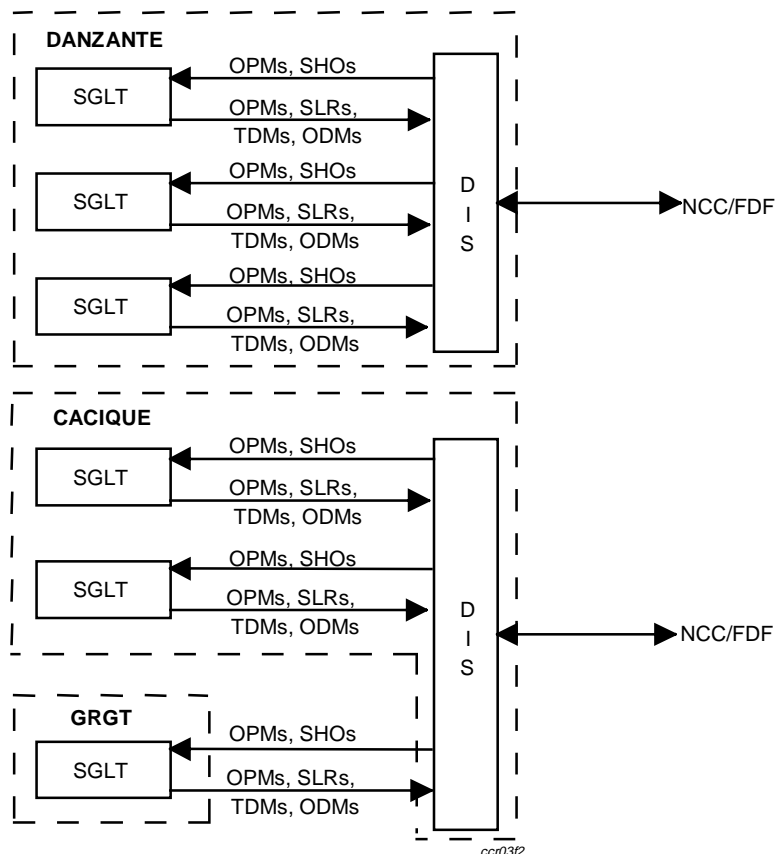
WSC to NCC messages, consisting of operations messages (OPM's), TDRSS Service Level Reports (SLR's), and operations data messages (ODM's) shall be transmitted from the SGLT's to the NCC via the DIS. WSC to FDF messages consist of Tracking Data messages (TDM's) and OPM-Class 67 messages, and are also transmitted from the SGLT's and relayed to the FDF via the DIS. Acknowledgment shall be requested of all OPM and SLR messages sent from WSC to the NCC, except as described below. If there is no message pending transmission to WSC, then the NCC will send a separate OPM (Acknowledgment of Message Received) to WSC. A separate OPM (Acknowledgment of Message Received) shall be used if there is no other message pending transmission to the NCC. WSC will not solicit acknowledgment of the Acknowledgment of Message Received OPM. The DIS Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) shall provide the acknowledge/retransmit protocol for the WSC.

The originator shall transmit all blocks of a message before initiating the transmission of another message except for separate acknowledgement messages which shall be transmitted, as required, at the next block transmission opportunity.

No acknowledge/retransmit of tracking data messages (TDM's), OPM-Class 67 messages and operations data messages (ODM's) is required. Section 12 describes these tracking data, format and content. Section 9.5 describes the ODM's.

## 2.2 Ground Rules

Ground rules applicable to the various message types defined in Section 9 (i.e., SHO's, OPM's and ODM's) are contained in the sections following.



**Figure 2-1. SGLT/DIS Interface**

### 2.2.1 Vector Processing Ground Rules

#### Section 1 - General Application

This section contains the general ground rules and constraints. Before addressing the ground rules, the message class codes (MCC), state vector operations messages (OPM's), and state vector types will be discussed.

Two different message class codes (10 and 15) will be accepted for state vector OPM's (state vector messages). State vectors will be processed identically irrespective of message class code. A state vector OPM will contain one OPM header, followed by up to three sets of state vector data for a single user.

The state vector types that will be processed at WSC are as follows:

<u>Vector Type</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Phase</u>
1	Free-flight (On-Orbit)	Free-flight state vectors
2	Transition to free-flight	A type 2 vector is used only as the transition vector from maneuver sequence vectors to free-flight vectors
3		Not used
4	Ignition	First vector in maneuver sequence
5	Burnout	Last vector in maneuver sequence
6	Reentry	Landing maneuver sequence vectors
7	Launch or on-orbit	Launch or on-orbit maneuver sequence vectors
8	Stationary	Stationary state vectors

The following general ground rules apply:

1. Except for permanent Earth stations, user trajectory data is used according to receipt time. For each user, the most recently received vector, regardless of type, will be used from its epoch time forward. Previously received vectors with later epochs will not be used following receipt of a new vector with an equal or earlier epoch.
2. Free-flight (type 1-2) vectors will be rejected by WSC if they fail syntax, check sums, or if (1) the magnitude of the position vector is less than 6356 kilometers or (2) the epoch time of the vector is more than 12 hours earlier than the time of receipt at WSC. If a free-flight vector is rejected for any of the above reasons, a state vector reject message will be sent to the NCC.
3. Except for permanent Earth stations, no stationary state vector will be propagated more than 24 hours from its epoch time. No free-flight state vector will be propagated more than 12 hours from its epoch time.
4. A state vector OPM for a permanent Earth station should contain a single state vector, whereas other state vector OPMs may contain up to three state vectors. When three or more state vectors for a single user are to be transmitted, the NCC shall include three state vectors in each state vector OPM until fewer than three state vectors remain. When fewer than three state vectors for a single user are to be transmitted, these state vectors shall be transmitted in a single state vector OPM. All state vector OPMs shall be transmitted with the acknowledgment request flag set.
5. OPM Classes 61, 64 and 65 will be sent to the NCC without TDRSS Operations and Control Center (TOCC) operator intervention.
6. The formats for free-flight (types 1-2), maneuver sequence (types 4-7), and stationary (type 8) state vector OPM's are identical. The vector types indicate whether an OPM contains free-flight, maneuver sequence, or stationary state vectors.

7. No more than 1500 vectors for each user and no more than 72 vectors for each TDRS will be stored on each SGLT.

The following general ground rules apply only to permanent Earth stations:

8. The NCC will provide the WSC with a list of no more than 63 permanent Earth stations. For permanent Earth stations, vector types 1 through 7 will be rejected by WSC.
9. For permanent Earth stations, the most recently received stationary vector will be used regardless of epoch. Previously received stationary vectors will not be used following receipt of a new vector.
10. There is no limit to the propagation period for permanent Earth station vectors. The permanent Earth station vectors will be retained permanently at each WSC ground terminal. Permanent Earth station vectors may be updated by the NCC at any time by use of an OPM 10 or 15.

## Section 2 - Maneuver Sequences

This section addresses the ground rules that are related to the use of maneuver sequences. The formats for maneuver vector sequences are shown in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1. Maneuver Vector Sequence Formats**

STATE VECTOR NUMBER	VECTOR TYPE	VECTOR EPOCH
1	4	$t_1$
2	7 (6)	$t_2$
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
n	7 (6)	$t_n$
n+1	2 (8)	$t_{n+1}$
n+2	7 (6)	$t_{n+1}$
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
n+m	7 (6)	$t_{n+m-1}$
n+m+1	5	$t_{n+1} + 6 \text{ min.}$
NOTES: 1. ALL MANEUVER SEQUENCES WILL HAVE THE ABOVE FORMAT. 2. THE MANEUVER SEQUENCE THAT INCLUDES THE TYPE 6 AND TYPE 8 VECTORS WILL BE USED FOR REENTRY ONLY. 3. THE VECTOR EPOCH TIME $t_{n+1}$ IS THE END OF THE MANEUVER (TYPE 2 VECTOR) OR THE REENTRY (TYPE 8 VECTOR). THE SUBSEQUENT VECTORS IN THE MANEUVER SEQUENCE ARE SUPPLIED TO PROVIDE TIME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TYPE 2 AND TYPE 8 VECTORS.		

The following ground rules apply to maneuver sequences:

1. The time between epochs of successive maneuver sequence (types 4-7) state vectors can be variable, with a minimum of 0.5 second and a maximum of 6 minutes. The maximum number of vectors in a single maneuver sequence shall be 800.
2. A maneuver sequence must include at least seven state vectors. The required seven state vectors are as follows:

State Vector		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Launch or on-orbit maneuver sequence	4	7	7	2	7	7	5
Vector Type	Landing maneuver sequence	4	6	6	8	6	6	5
Epoch		t <sub>1</sub>	t <sub>2</sub>	t <sub>3</sub>	t <sub>4</sub>	t <sub>4</sub>	t <sub>5</sub>	t <sub>6</sub>
where t <sub>6</sub> = t <sub>4</sub> + 6 minutes								

3. Between transmission of the type 4 vector of a maneuver sequence and the type 5 vector of that sequence, only those vectors in that sequence should be transmitted. For a user in the real-time mode (see Section 4), receipt of any other vector for any user Support Identification Code (SIC) will result in WSC generation of a type 2 or 8 vector (as appropriate), a type 5 vector to terminate the sequence and notification to the NCC of this action. For a user not in the real-time mode, receipt of any other vector for any user SIC will result in WSC rejection of the entire sequence.
4. A type 2, type 6, or type 7 vector will be rejected if it is not received as part of a maneuver sequence. For users in the real-time mode, a maneuver sequence received without a type 2 or type 8 vector will be used as received and WSC will generate a type 2 or type 8 vector (as appropriate). The type 2 or type 8 vector will be generated with the identical components and epoch of the last correctly received vector. For users not in the real-time mode, a maneuver sequence received without a type 2 or type 8 vector will be rejected.
5. No reasonableness checks or gross validity checks are made for maneuver sequences. Syntax checks and checksum verification are performed for maneuver sequences.

### Section 3 - Delta-T Applications

This section addresses the ground rules and constraints that are related to the use of Delta-T OPM's to shift the epoch times of maneuver sequences and other vectors that are in place at WSC. The epoch shifts are applied to vectors in an Earth-fixed, rotating coordinate system. The purpose of the Delta-T function is to adjust for any launch slips that occur during the launch phase of a mission (e.g., Shuttle, etc.).

There are several important terms associated with the use of the Delta-T OPM function that need to be defined. These are as follows:



1. The Delta-T adjustment in the Delta-T OPM is the change in the current epoch times of the vectors.
2. The original epoch of a vector at the WSC is the epoch of the vector as transmitted to WSC.
3. The current epoch of a vector at the WSC is the original epoch of the vector plus the sum of all Delta-T adjustments received at WSC.

The following ground rules apply to the use of Delta-T OPM's:

1. Application of a Delta-T OPM does not change any SHO start or stop times.
2. The Delta-T adjustment is always calculated from the current epochs of the vectors because Delta-T adjustments are cumulative.
3. A Delta-T OPM must be received at WSC at least 30 seconds prior to launch to ensure application. Delta-T OPM's arriving later will be applied as soon as possible.
4. A series of Delta-T OPM's may be sent for a given user. They will be applied successively as they arrive.
5. Delta-T adjustments may be positive (delay) or negative (advance), but the absolute value of the Delta-T adjustments must be less than 12 hours.
6. The Delta-T adjustments will be applied to all vectors that are in place at the receipt time of the Delta-T OPM. It will not be applied to vectors subsequently received at WSC.
7. A Delta-T OPM must not be transmitted between transmissions of the type 4 and type 5 vectors of a maneuver sequence for the same user.

#### Section 4 - Real-Time Mode

This section addresses the ground rules that are related to operations in the real-time mode at WSC.

1. A user will enter the real-time mode upon receipt of any of the following messages less than 6 minutes prior to the start of service or during service:
  - a. Delta-T message.
  - b. Type 1 or type 8 vector with an epoch prior to the end of service.
  - c. Type 2, type 4, type 5, type 6, or type 7 vector as part of a maneuver sequence and with an epoch in the future and prior to the end of service. Real-time maneuver sequence support will not begin until there are at least two maneuver vectors at WSC with epochs in the future.

2. The user will remain in the real-time mode until completion of the updating of the user ephemeris. This will generally be within 30 seconds of receipt of the OPM or, in the case of a maneuver, 30 seconds after receipt of the last vector in the sequence. (Receipt of multiple Delta-T OPM's may delay implementation.)
3. The WSC will notify the NCC when a user enters and exits the real-time mode.
4. Deleted.
5. There can only be one real-time user per SGLT at any given time.
6. Once maneuver sequence support in the real-time mode has begun, if current time exceeds the epoch of the last maneuver sequence vector at the WSC, the remainder of the sequence will be rejected and maneuver sequence support will be terminated.

### **2.2.2 Schedule Order (SHO) Ground Rules**

The following ground rules apply to routine service scheduling:

1. In a SHO structure, the sequence of the data sets for the normal services is: Forward - Return - Tracking. Sections 9.2.3.15 and 9.2.3.17 describe how End-to-End Test data sets are incorporated into a SHO structure.
2. Periodic SHOs (type 8) shall be used to schedule user services whose start times are greater than or equal to 2 hours and less than 48 hours from receipt of the SHO at WSC.
3. Routine SHOs (type 2) shall be used to schedule user services whose start times are greater than or equal to five minutes and less than two hours from receipt of the SHO at WSC. These SHOs will be rejected (OPM-51, Problem Code 1) if a service start time is less than five minutes from receipt at WSC.
4. Shuttle does not currently use KaSA, SMA, MA or cross-support services. All KaSA, SMA, MA and cross-support service parameters apply only to normal users.
5. Deleted.
6. The NCC will ensure that the service reconfiguration period (SRP) is adequate for slewing the SA antenna to a user position. If the service reconfiguration period is less than three (3) minutes, pre-service testing is not required.

For TDRS F1-F7, the service reconfiguration period (the interval between the stop time of a SHO and the start time of the next SHO on the same Single Access (SA) antenna or using the same Multiple Access (MA) return link ID or using the same MAF link) will be at least 30 seconds. A slew rate of approximately 0.25°/sec. is assumed.

For TDRS HIJ, the service reconfiguration period (the interval between the stop time of a SHO and the start time of the next SHO on the same Single Access (SA) antenna or using the same S-band Multiple Access (SMA) return link ID or using the

same SMAF link) will be at least (2) minutes for SA and at least 30 seconds for SMA. The following algorithm is used to calculate the necessary SA SRP:

$$t \text{ (sec.)} = 50 + \theta/0.325 \text{ (or 120 seconds, whichever is greater)}$$

where:

$\theta$  is the track-to-track slew angle (degrees)

(NOTE: TDRS HIJ SA track-to-track slews greater than 62 degrees may result in late arrival of the SA antenna at the user position. Lateness of SA antenna arrival at the user position is defined relative to the scheduled user service start time and will be no greater than  $\Delta t$ , where  $\Delta t = [(\theta - 62)(0.361)/(0.325)^2] + 2.0$  seconds. The SRP for track-to-track slews greater than 62 degrees must be at least 241 seconds. A track-to-track slew is defined as an antenna slew which matches both the user position and velocity at the start and end of the slew. For SRPs the starting velocity is always zero.)

7. All SHO's have a unique SHO ID. If a SHO is to be replaced, it will be cancelled by a Cancel SHO Request, OPM-Class 12, prior to sending the replacement SHO.
8. The minimum and maximum times which may be contained within the contiguous time interval covered by a SHO are one minute (minimum time) and 24 hours (maximum time).

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9. Schedule conflicts will result in the discard of the later received SHO which caused the conflict and the generation of a conflict message (OPM) which will be sent to the NCC. All previously planned and currently ongoing services will continue.
10. Back-to-back (or overlapping) user support periods may be scheduled on different links, however a minimum of 20 seconds is required between SHOs which require use of the same ground resource (e.g., Logical Port Address, Shuttle Unique Equipment).
11. When requested in the SHO, return link time delay data will be provided on the equipment configuration in use at the start and conclusion of service, when the equipment configuration changes and at reconfigurations during the service period. These return link time delay data will be sent after service termination. The Return Channel Time Delay (RCTD) measurement is valid for DIS MDM return services with symbol rates  $\leq 6$  Msps for NRZ data (3 Msps for biphase) per I or Q channel.
12. All services in the SHO must cover a contiguous time period. During the time interval from the earliest service start time to the latest service stop time in the SHO, there must not be any period for which no service is being provided to the user. Within a SHO, the minimum time between the stop time of a service and the start time of the same service shall be 15 seconds. MA Return (MAR) Channel availability is based on the assumption that a MAR Channel is allocated to a SHO from the earliest MAR service start time to the latest MAR service stop time in the SHO. Overlapping of MAR services in a SHO shall be rejected by the WSC. This ground rule applies to SMAR also.
13. All services in the SHO must be for the same TDRS. With the exception of S-band Single Access (SSA) combining, all services in the SHO shall be for the same TDRS SA antenna.
14. For tracking services, the related forward and/or return services must be scheduled for the entire duration of the tracking service and must be described in the same SHO. Simultaneous SSA and Ku-band Single Access (KSA) services from the same SA antenna must be described in the same SHO.
15. For optimal performance, all coherent services (i.e., Data Group 1 (DG-1) Modes 1 and 3 and all coherent carrier services) should have the forward and return services starting at the same time. If operational considerations require starting the forward service before the return service, no reconfigurations of the forward service (i.e., OPMs 02, 03, and 11) shall be sent within 30 seconds of the start of return service. OPM 04 shall not be sent within 150 seconds of the start of the return service. These messages will not be rejected, but could cause inaccuracies in subsequently scheduled tracking data.
16. For a User Reconfiguration Request OPM, the reconfigurable parameters shall be contained in the Reconfiguration OPM. The SHO contains the initial configuration (the fixed parameters plus the initial group of reconfigurable parameters for that service).
17. Deleted.
18. Deleted.
19. All SHO's (periodic and routine) shall have the same format.

20. The SHO ID is unique for each new schedule. A SHO retains the same ID for each subsequent schedule change or deletion for reference purposes.
21. The first data block containing scheduling data must be flagged for message acknowledgment in the TDRSS header, i.e., SHOs require acknowledgment of successful receipt by WSC. The message acknowledgment will occur after the successful receipt of all blocks comprised in the message.
22. Each scheduling data message (single block or multiblock) can contain only one SHO. This constraint makes a SHO and a scheduling data message synonymous.
23. Scheduling order data and operations messages cannot occupy the same 4800-bit block.
24. A scheduling order data message is limited to a maximum group of 15 blocks.
25. The maximum number of services in a SHO is 16. An SSA combining service counts as two, i.e., there will only be one set of SSA Return (SSAR) parameters in the SHO with the SSA combining byte set to 1 = yes, however, this counts as two services. The SSA combining parameters shall be specified as SSA1 parameters.
26. At any point in time, the number of SHOs awaiting execution shall not exceed 600.
27. Deleted.
28. The Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN) is a spacecraft-unique coded number assigned by NASA. For the TDRS series, the SUPIDENs have been assigned as follows:

TDRS Serial #1 (F-1) = TDRS A = SUPIDEN 1300

TDRS Serial #2 (F-2) = TDRS B = SUPIDEN 1301

. . .  
.  
.  
.

TDRS Serial #10 (F-10) = TDRS J = SUPIDEN 1309

Although the TDRS may not be launched in this ordered sequence, these designations are fixed and shall not change.

29. For KSA/KaSA and SSA DG2, Staggered Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (SQPSK), Single User coded data service (where concurrent encoder symbols are placed on the I and Q phase of the SQPSK carrier), it is necessary that the user's I and Q phase relationship be known in order to properly decode the user data. The definition of the I Channel G2 Inversion parameters, in this case is as follows:

G2 Inversion - I Channel

0 = G2 polynomial normal - I leads Q, or  
G2 polynomial inverted and I lags Q

1 = G2 polynomial inverted - I leads Q, or  
G2 polynomial normal and I lags Q

30. The four character SIC for a user spacecraft is the same as the four numeric characters of the user SUPIDEN. The second through the fifth characters of the SUPIDEN, along

with the Vehicle Identification Code (VIC) are used to identify the User and, in turn, to correlate SHO's with the User spacecraft state vector.

31. Definition of Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP) - The user spacecraft minimum and maximum EIRP (paragraphs 9.2.3.8, 9.2.3.10, 9.2.3.12) over the scheduled service period are defined as follows:

$$\text{EIRP}(t) = \text{EIRP}_u(t) - 20 \log \frac{R_u(t)}{R_{\text{spec}}} + n \text{ dBW}$$

where:

$\text{EIRP}(t)$  is the User's apparent EIRP, assuming the User spacecraft is located at a range  $R_{\text{spec}}$  from TDRS.

$\text{EIRP}_u(t)$  is the time User's actual EIRP based on the User's transmitter power, antenna gain, efficiency, and pointing losses.

$R_u(t)$  is the time varying range of the user spacecraft from TDRS.

$R_{\text{spec}}$  is the range of the user spacecraft from TDRS corresponding to a propagation space path loss of -192.2 dB for S-band and -209.2 dB for K-band.

$n$  is a factor which accounts for antenna polarization loss due to imperfect circular polarization of the User spacecraft transmit antenna.

Hence,  $\text{EIRP}_{\text{max}}$  is the maximum value of  $\text{EIRP}(t)$  and  $\text{EIRP}_{\text{min}}$  is the minimum value of  $\text{EIRP}(t)$  over the scheduled service period. WSC shall use the minimum EIRP value, in conjunction with TDRS performance parameters, to compute a  $C/N_o$  for configuring the IR. Maximum Data Rate values shall be provided in the SHO. For User End-to-End Test Services, the "EIRP of Simulated User" (paragraph 9.2.3.15) is  $\text{EIRP}(t)$  at the return End-to-End Test service start time.

32. For a User transmitting DG1 data from a single source by Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) modulation, the SHO data rate for the I and Q channels should be set to the same value - that which is the data rate of the user single source. However, if either I or Q modulator of the user is inoperative, then that corresponding I or Q channel data rate should be set to a value of zero in the SHO. For DG2, the I and Q Channel data rates shall be one-half the single source data rate, except as specified in Ground Rule 42.

33. For a user transmitting data by Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK) modulation, the SHO data should be as follows:

DG1 - I Channel only: Specify I channel data rate only; set Q Channel data rate to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) space.

DG1 - Q Channel only: Specify Q channel data rate only; set I channel data rate to ASCII space.

DG2: Specify I channel data rate; set Q channel data rate to ASCII space.

34. For a User transmitting either QPSK or BPSK from a single data source, the constraints of 32 and 33 above, which specify I and Q values for the SHO data rate parameters, also apply to these other SHO parameters:

Data Format  
Data Bit Jitter  
Data Coding  
Symbol Format Conversion  
G2 Inversion

35. On a TDRS, each SA antenna has one polarizer for each frequency band. Therefore, for SHO's and user reconfiguration OPM's, the antenna polarization parameter code (0 = Left-hand Circular Polarization (LCP), 1 = Right-hand Circular Polarization (RCP)) for simultaneous forward and return services, (either SSA or KuSA/KaSA) which use a single SA antenna, must be the same. For MA/SMA, only LCP is applicable.
36. Simultaneous MA Forward (MAF) or SMAF, SSA Forward (SSAF), and KSA Forward (KSAF/KaSAF) services to a single user shall be provided. These services will be requested in a single SHO. The maximum number of simultaneous forward services for a single user in one SHO is three; one MAF or SMAF, one SSAF, and one KSAF/KaSAF.
37. For users sending "idle pattern" (no useful data), the SHO shall contain the baud rate in the reconfigurable parameters but zero in the data rate in SHO Subheader 6. If reconfiguration of the channel is not required, the SHO Subheader shall contain an "N".
38. EET Services, SSA Combining and Cross Support Services shall be required. Any two of these three capabilities shall be supported simultaneously. Simultaneous support of all three is not required.
39. The Data Quality Monitor (DQM) Sync Strategy Parameters are defined as follows:
- a. N1, Number from 0 to 5 bit errors allowed for acceptable sync word detection in the search, check, lock, and flywheel modes.
  - b. N2, Number from 1 to 5 of consecutive, detected sync words in the check mode.
  - c. N3, Number always equal to 1, undetected sync words in the lock mode.
  - d. N4, Number from 0 to 5 of consecutive, undetected sync words in the flywheel mode.
  - e. N5, Enable/Disable of best match strategy in the search mode (1 = enable, 0 = disable).
40. DIS Pre Service Test (PST) shall not be performed when any DIS Shuttle chain is already assigned. A DIS Shuttle chain is assigned from the earliest SHO service start time minus PST period to last service stop time.
41. The minimum value of the Max Data Rate parameter in a SHO shall be 1000 bps.



42. For users transmitting from a single source by QPSK modulation, only the I Channel data of Subheader 6 is applicable and shall indicate the single source data rate.
43. MA services are applicable for TDRS A-G only. SSA and KSA services are applicable for TDRS A-J. SMA and KaSA services are applicable for TDRS H-J only. Incorrectly scheduled services for a TDRS shall be rejected.
44. Simultaneous scheduling of Ku and Ka Band services on the same SA antenna is not permitted. Within a SHO, the minimum time between the stop time of the Ka(Ku)-Band services and the start time of the subsequent Ka(Ku)-Band services shall be 20 seconds.
45. Ka-Band services are DG-2, noncoherent only. There are no tracking services at Ka-Band.
46. IFL SHOs shall be applicable for Cacique only and shall not be reconfigurable. The number of services in an IFL SHO is always 1. Each service in a normal or EET SHO that specifies potential use of the Danzante HDRM will result in an IFL SHO being scheduled at Cacique. The number of data channels which may be accounted for in the IFL SHO's Subheader 6 is always 2. For Shuttle KSAR, channel 1 is always omitted.
47. The recording (Line Outage Recording (LOR) and Record Only services) of all GRGT supported user services will be performed at Cacique.
48. GRGT will not support Shuttle Analog Data (Shuttle Mode 2, Channel 3 Analog) services.
49. GRGT will have two schedulable MA Return Links, but has the capability to be increased to five.
50. The NCC is responsible for ensuring that the common carrier (Danzante/Cacique-to-GSFC and GRGT-to-Cacique) composite forward and return data rates available for scheduling of user services is not exceeded.
51. Scheduling of SA user services outside the Primary Elliptical Field of View (PEFOV,  $\pm 22.5$  degrees East-West and  $\pm 31$  degrees North-South) should be avoided during planned TDRS HIJ stationkeeping/stationchange maneuvers. A window is reserved for TDRS HIJ stationkeeping/stationchanging maneuvers. This window will begin prior to a scheduled maneuver and will terminate after the maneuver. Any SA services outside the PEFOV that are ongoing at the initiation of the maneuver window or that start at any time during the maneuver window, will not be supported during or after the maneuver window. (Ongoing SA Services that overlap the maneuver window will be supported until the initiation of the maneuver window.)
52. KaSA User Receive and Transmit Frequency service parameters shall fall within the following ranges. Parameter values outside of these ranges shall be rejected.  
User Transmit Frequencies:  $25253.4 \pm 0.7$  MHz to  $27478.4 \pm 0.7$  MHz in 25 MHz steps.  
User Receive Frequencies:  $22555.0 \pm 0.7$  MHz to  $23545.0 \pm 0.7$  MHz in 5 MHz steps

53. Two SGLTs supporting collocated TDRSs (two TDRSs occupying the same longitudinal orbital slot) shall support the same number of SSA, KSA/KaSA services as a single SGLT supporting a non-collocated TDRS. If an HIJ TDRS and an F1-F7 TDRS are collocated, either MA or SMA services are supported but not both. If two HIJ TDRSs are collocated, 5 SMAR services from each TDRS may be supported. One SMAF service may be supported to each TDRS, but not simultaneously. The two SGLTs may be from different ground terminals.

### **2.2.3 End-To-End Test (EET) Data Ground Rules**

The following ground rules apply to End-to-End Test SHO's:

1. Deleted.
2. End-to-End Test services cannot be scheduled alone, i.e., the related traffic services must be included in the SHO.
3. In an End-to-End Test SHO, the start time specified in an End-to-End Test data set must be the same as that of the related traffic service and the stop time in the End-to-End Test data set must be the same as that of the related traffic service.
4. End-to-End Test services cannot be included in a normal SHO. An End-to-End Test SHO must be used for End-to-End Test services.
5. All End-to-End Test SHO reject messages shall be sent to the NCC without operator intervention.

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6. If Shuttle End-to-End Test SHOs overlap with Shuttle SHO pre-service test periods and both require use of the same DIS resources, the Shuttle SHO shall be serviced without pre-service test.
7. End-to-End Test services shall be reconfigurable by OPM classes 02, 03, 07, and 11.
8. MOC Shuttle End-to-End Tests shall be limited to digital data only.
9. EET EIRP calibration shall be performed during preservice testing.
10. There will only be one S-band (forward and return) and one K-band (forward and return) service per EET SHO. The EIRP of the return EET service shall not be reconfigured.
11. An End-to-End Test SHO which does not have a three minute Preservice Test period shall be rejected with a Problem Code 6 in OPM 51.
12. End-to-End Test for Ka services is not applicable. End-to-End Test SHO's for Ka services shall be rejected with an OPM 51 Problem Code of 18 (End-to-End Test SHO format error).
13. Shuttle End-to-End Test (EET) services (S-Forward, S-Return, K-Forward, K-Return) shall not be required simultaneously at the same ground terminal and shall be scheduled with separate EET SHO's.
14. In order to prevent RF interference with S-band Command and Telemetry, the following S-band EET frequency ranges are excluded:
 

EET Forward	2025 to 2041 MHz
EET Return	2200 to 2216 MHz
15. EET Forward and Return frequencies for non-coherent carrier services are constrained as follows:
 

$$[\text{Return Frequency} - (240/221) \text{ Forward Frequency}] \leq 1 \text{ MHz (S-Band)}$$

$$[\text{Return Frequency} - \left(\frac{1600}{1469}\right) \text{ Forward Frequency}] \leq 1 \text{ MHz (K-Band)}$$

Non-coherent Forward and Return carrier frequencies cannot be reconfigured by more than 1 MHz.
16. Forward EET services shall always be scheduled with Doppler compensation enabled. For Shuttle SSAF EET services, Doppler compensation of both carrier and PN rate shall be scheduled.
17. GRGT will support local end-to-end testing only.
18. In End-to-End Test SHOs the specified PN code shall be ignored. The following PN codes shall be used for End-to-End Test at WSC:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Danzante PN Codes</u>	<u>Cacique/GRGT PN Codes</u>
Multiple Access (MA)/S-Band MA (SMA)	39	26
S-Band Single Access (SSA)	40	27
K-Band Single Access (KSA)	41	28
K-Band Shuttle (KSH)	42	29
S-Band Shuttle (SSH)	3	2

Each TDRS will provide either MA or SMA services but not both, thus only one PN code is required. (See STDN 108 for more details on PN code).

19. Two SGLTs supporting collocated TDRS spacecraft shall support up to the same number and type of EET services as a single SGLT supporting a non-collocated TDRS spacecraft.

## 2.2.4 Operations Message (OPM) Ground Rules

The following ground rules apply to operation messages:

1. A message (single or multiblock) shall not contain more than one OPM.
2. OPM's sent by the NCC to WSC which require processing shall be contained in one 4800-bit block message. OPM's which do not require processing (text messages) may contain 1 to 15 4800-bit blocks.
3. The reference to a SHO from a service-related OPM is by SHO ID, TDRS ID, and link ID (service support type and subtype).
4. An OPM received at the WSC which references a specific service is valid only for an ongoing service. An OPM which applies to all services in the referenced SHO (i.e., cancel SHO OPM) is valid at any time prior to the termination of the last service in the referenced SHO.
5. NASA has assigned the following numbers:

	SIC	VIC
Danzante	1540	01
Cacique	1373	01
GRGT	1375	01

6. A reacquisition OPM will be rejected if there is an inoperative status indication for any equipment in the string being used for that service and an OPM reject message will be sent to the NCC.
7. All outbound OPM's will be sent to the NCC without TOCC intervention.
8. MA OPMs apply to TDRS A-G only. KaSA and SMA OPMs apply to TDRS H-J only. Incorrectly received OPMs for TDRS capabilities shall be rejected.
9. Return Channel Time Delay (OPM-52) will not be provided for any scheduled GRGT support irrespective of the setting of the RCTD SHO parameter.

10. KaSA User Receive and Transmit Frequency reconfiguration parameters shall fall within the following ranges. Parameter values outside of these ranges shall be rejected.

User Transmit Frequencies:  $25253.4 \pm 0.7$  MHz to  $27478.4 \pm 0.7$  MHz in 25 MHz steps.

User Receive Frequencies:  $22555.0 \pm 0.7$  MHz to  $23545.0 \pm 0.7$  MHz in 5 MHz steps.

### **2.2.5 Operations Data Messages (ODM's) Ground Rules**

The following ground rules apply to ODM's:

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1. An ODM may consist of 1 to 15 4800-bit data blocks.
2. ODM's are sent to the NCC once every five seconds for ongoing (including End-to-End Test) services only.
3. The first ODM to report on a specific service will be sent within five seconds of the service support start time and the last message to report that service will be sent within five seconds of the service stop time.
4. Separate SA/SMAR, MA/SMAF and End-to-End Test ODMs will be used to report the active services for each TDRS. These ODMs shall not be combined within a single message.
5. An ODM does not require an acknowledgment of message received.
6. An End-to-End Test ODM can report data for up to 4 (two forward, and two return) End-to-End Test services.
7. When an End-to-End Test service is active, an End-to-End Test ODM shall be sent to the NCC in addition to any other SA or MA ODMs.
8. In ODM's, Radio Frequency (RF) beam-pointing data associated with a user are not reported when a End-to-End Test service (for the User) is ongoing. Instead, the RF beam-pointing data reported shall be derived from the simulated user being located at the respective WSC ground terminal.
9. In an ODM if a parameter is not applicable, then the value for the parameter will be set to ASCII space.
10. For SQPSK services in which alternate bits/symbols of the I and Q Channels are interleaved to form a single data channel, the Bit Error Rate (BER) status in the ODM's shall be reported under the I Channel.



## Section 3. Interface Requirements

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The messages exchanged on the WSC-NCC/FDF interfaces are constructed as 4800-bit data blocks (600 8-bit bytes). The 600 bytes which make up the 4800-bit data blocks are individually numbered in Figure 4-1.

Except as otherwise noted in detail diagrams or text, all characters or digits are ASCII. All numbers are expressed in decimal except as otherwise noted. Also, unless otherwise noted, in a horizontal format presentation, the most significant bit, byte or digit is leftmost and the least significant bit, byte or digit is rightmost in the diagrams. In a tabular format presentation, the most significant bit, byte or digit is at the top and the least significant bit, byte or digit is at the bottom. The message formats contained herein are presented relative to the manner that these data are contained in registers or computer memory sequential byte addresses. In sending messages from the WSC to the NCC/FDF or from the NCC/FDF to the WSC, order of transmitting a string of bytes (which make up the message) shall proceed from the most significant byte to the least significant byte, and the order of transmitting the bits of each byte (except TDMs for Johnson Space Center (JSC)) shall proceed from the most significant bit to the least significant bit.

Where messages contain date and/or time, the date is a decimal number, where January 1st = 001 and December 31 = 365 (or 366, during a leap year) and time is Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). In message structures, the codes which are not shown are illegal and shall not be used. Where a code is shown as "not applicable" for a particular message, the characters will be set to an ASCII space (blank) or any other legal value. For example, the parameter for Command Channel Pseudonoise (PN) modulation is not applicable for forward data rates above 300 kbps and that character must be set to an ASCII space or any other legal value. Also in cases where a parameter will not be used it must be set to ASCII space or any other legal value. For example, in a coherent return service the forward service frequency establishes the receive frequency and this parameter may be set to ASCII space (except for Shuttle).

In any case where a field is defined to have more characters than are being used, data is to be right-justified (unless otherwise specified). Whenever such a field is defined to contain numeric data, the unused characters at the left of the field are to be filled with ASCII zeroes (unless otherwise specified). Whenever such a field is defined to contain anything other than all numeric data, the unused characters at the left of the field are to be filled with ASCII blanks (unless otherwise specified).

### 3.1 Message Protocol

A message may consist of from 1 to 15 4800-bit blocks. Upon satisfactory receipt of a complete message requiring an acknowledgment, the Receiver will insert an acknowledgment of message received in a block pending transmission or a separate acknowledgment message will be sent at the next block transmission opportunity. Processing of a message shall not proceed until all blocks in a message are received successfully.

## **3.2 Data Block Integrity**

For 4800-bit blocks transmitted between NCC and FDF and the WSC, the 22-bit remainder (for a 22-bit polynomial code), as described in Section 10, shall be used to detect transmission errors within a data block. The TDRSS header identifies the number and sequence of blocks within a multiblock message. The synchronization pattern of the network control header identifies the start of a 4800-bit block. Any block which fails the polynomial check shall not be used for computational purposes.

## **3.3 Transmission Control**

The flag field in the TDRSS header of each 4800-bit block, as defined in Section 4, contains the transmission control bits. The "acknowledgment of message received" bit may be set in any block. The "last block" bit must be set in the last block of any multiblock message and in a single block message. The retransmission bit must be set in any and all blocks that are retransmitted. Transmission and reception of blocks within a multiblock message must occur in block number sequence. The flag bit to request acknowledgment of receipt of the message is set in the first block of a message. For messages that are retransmitted, the retransmission bit will be set and the receiver will verify that it has successfully received an earlier transmission of the message before dropping the retransmitted message. If the message has not been previously received, then the retransmitted message will be accepted. Messages transmitted without the retransmission bit set shall always be processed as though they were original message transmissions.

## **3.4 Error Handling**

For each message sent, the Sender must indicate whether or not the Receiver is to acknowledge satisfactory receipt of the message. This is done by setting the proper bit in the protocol control flags. (See Section 6.5.)

If the Sender requests a message acknowledgment and does not receive the responding acknowledgment (contained in the acknowledgment subfield of a subsequent in-bound message) within five seconds of the completed message transmission, then the Sender shall set the retransmit flag in each block of the message and resend the entire message. Retransmitted messages shall be sent with at least equal transmission priority as original messages. The retransmitted message blocks shall have the original message ID, message type, block sequence numbers and block count. If the Sender fails to obtain a message acknowledgment for the retransmitted message within five seconds, the Sender shall send the message again. (This would be the third time that the message was sent.)

If at this point the Sender does not obtain a message acknowledgment within five seconds after resending the message, the Operator (TOCC or NCC) shall be notified.

Valid blocks received are retained at least 15 seconds from the time of receipt of the first block of a message. At the end of this time period, the message shall be discarded if all blocks have not been received.

There shall be no acknowledgment for any erroneous message received. Blocks shall be considered in error if they fail the 22-bit remainder check; or, for a multiblock message, if any block number within a message is received out of sequence. A message shall be considered in error if the TDRSS Header is invalid or if any block in a multiblock message is in error.

Messages in error shall not be processed.

## **Section 4. TDRSS 4800-Bit Block Structure**

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The structure of a 4800-bit data block is illustrated in Figure 4-1 in sequentially numbered 8-bit bytes. The byte numbers indicate the sending order of transmission. The byte numbers are also used to indicate the position and size of the primary and subordinate fields into which the 4800-bit data block is segmented.

The message field contains an acknowledgment subfield (except for Tracking Service Data messages; see Section 12) and a data subfield. The message field is variable length; it is made up from a selection of data items according to each message type and its required data content.

The organization of the 4800-bit block is shown in Table 4-1; the formats, coding, and orientation for the contents of the fixed fields (and subfields) are described, follow by the details for the structures and data items used in the variable subfields.

	NETWORK	CONTROL	HEADER					TDRSS	HEADER						TIME				ACKNOW	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
LEDGEMENT			DATA	..																
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	THE MESSAGE FIELD CONSISTS OF THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT			415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	AND DATA SUBFIELDS. THE "ACKNOWLEDGEMENT" SUBFIELD			435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	IS IN ALL MESSAGES EXCEPT TRACKING DATA SERVICE			455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	MESS AGES IN WHICH CASE THE DATA			475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	SUBFIELD STARTS WITH BYTE 19.			495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	ERROR CONTROL		600	

Figure 4-1. Structure of a 4800-Bit Data Block

**Table 4-1. Organization of 4800-Bit Data Block**

REFERENCE PARAGRAPH	BYTE #s	# OF BYTES	ITEM
5.0	1-----6	6	NETWORK CONTROL HEADER
5.1			SYNCHRONIZATION
5.2			INTERFACE TYPE
6.0	7----12	6	TDRSS HEADER
6.1			BLOCK SEQUENCE NUMBER
6.2			MESSAGE IDENTITY (ID)
6.3			FIXED PATTERN
6.4			MESSAGE TYPE
6.5			PROTOCOL CONTROL FLAGS
6.6			SPARE
6.7			NUMBER OF BLOCKS IN THIS MESSAGE
6.8			MESSAGE FIELD SIZE
7.0	13----18	6	TIME FIELD
9.0	19---596	VARIABLE	MESSAGE FIELD
9.1			"ACKNOWLEDGEMENT" SUBFIELD
9.2			DATA SUBFIELD
8.0	597---600	4	ERROR CONTROL FIELD
			SPARE
			CONTROL FLAGS
			POLYNOMIAL REMAINDER

## 5. Network Control Header

---

### 5.1 Synchronization Field

Byte #	1	2	3	Fixed-Sync Pattern
	01100010	01110110	00100111	

First bit sent.

### 5.2 Interface Type Field

This field is used to distinguish tracking data from other messages (byte 5) and to provide a unique source/destination code (byte 4) for Danzante and Cacique. GRGT messages use the Cacique source/destination code. These fields are not used by Danzante and Cacique on incoming messages.

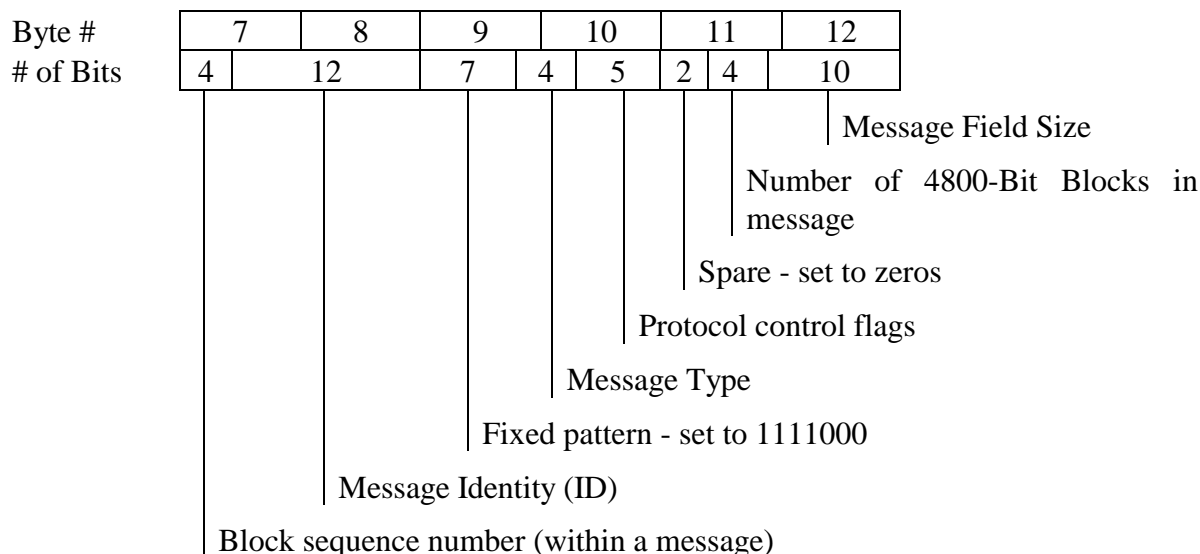
Danzante

Byte #	4	5	6	Fixed code for: Tracking Data SHO, OPM, SLR, and ODM
Bits	10110110	01001111	00001011	
Bits	10110110	10001111	00001011	

Cacique/  
GRGT

Byte #	4	5	6	Fixed code for: Tracking Data SHO, OPM, SLR, and ODM
Bits	11111001	01001111	00001011	
Bits	11111001	10001111	00001011	

## Section 6. TDRSS Header



Note: Bytes 7 through 12 have a unique format for TDMs to be transmitted to JSC. Refer to Section 12.1.1.

### 6.1 Block Sequence Number

4 bits

This subfield is a binary count which indicates the sequence of each block within a message. The count starts at one and increments by one for each subsequent 4800-bit data block in a multiblock message. The range of the count is one to 15<sub>(10)</sub>.

### 6.2 Message Identity ID

12 bits

This subfield contains a binary number from a modulo - 2<sup>12</sup> binary counter (i.e., expressed in decimal, the number will lie within the range 0 to 4095). It is used by the Sender to uniquely identify each message sent on a line.

Although multiple tracking data sets may be contained in a single 4800-bit data block the number of this subfield will be incremented by one from the preceding 4800-bit data block for tracking messages. For all other types of messages (SHO, OPM, and SLR) which use one or more 4800-bit data blocks per message, the number in this subfield will be incremented by one from the number of the preceding message for each message sent from the same subsystem. If multiple subsystems send messages on the same line each such subsystem may not use any of the numbers used by any of the other subsystems. Messages transmitted from the NCC related to scheduling and acquisition data, and free-text messages (i.e., OPM-01, OPM-13) will have message identity



IDs in the range 2048 - 4095. Other messages transmitted from the NCC will have message identity IDs in the range 0 - 2047. Depending on the type and class of the message being acknowledged, message identity IDs for acknowledgment messages (OPM-14) may fall into either range. In case of multiblock messages, all the 4800-bit data blocks of the message will contain the same value in this subfield.

### 6.3 Fixed Pattern

7 bits

 - Set to 1111000

### 6.4 Message Type

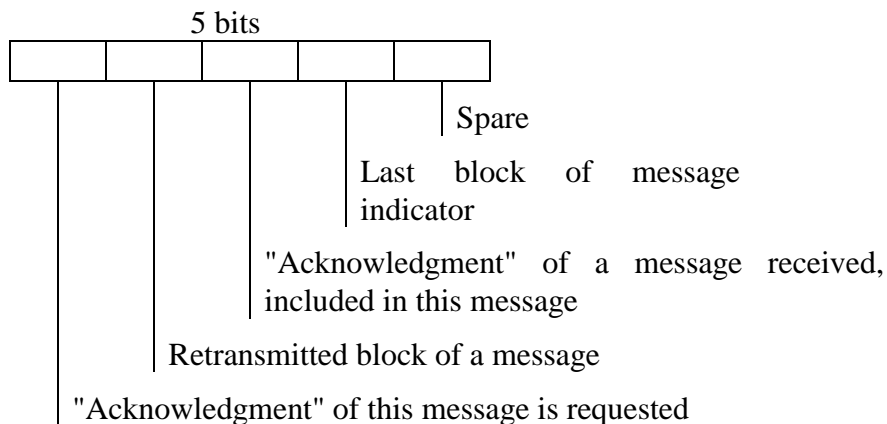
4 bits

This 4-bit binary subfield is used to identify types of messages as follows:

<u>Decimal*</u>	<u>Binary</u>	<u>Message Type</u>
1	0001	Tracking Data
2	0010	Scheduling (SHO) - Routine
3	0011	Operations (OPM)
4	0100	TDRSS Service Level Status (SLR)
5	0101	SA/SMAR Operations Data
6	0110	MA/SMAF Operations Data
7	0111	End-to-End Test Operations Data
8	1000	Scheduling (SHO) - Periodic Schedules

\*These data are binary. The decimal values are shown only for reader convenience.

### 6.5 Protocol Control Flags



## 6.6 Spare

2 bits

- Set to zeros

## 6.7 Number Of 4800-Bit Data Blocks

4 bits

This subfield contains a binary count of the number of 4800-bit data blocks in the message, up to a maximum of 15.

## 6.8 Message Field Size

10 bits

This subfield contains a binary count of the number of bytes in the message field of the 4800-bit data block. Except for Tracking Service Data messages, the message field contains an acknowledgment subfield of four bytes and a data subfield of up to 574 bytes. In all messages except tracking data messages, the acknowledgment of message received subfield is to be reserved to enable a response to a "request for acknowledgment" for messages satisfactorily received. Tracking data messages do not contain a message acknowledgment subfield. Therefore, the data subfield may contain up to 578 bytes.

## Section 7. Time Field

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Byte #	13	14	15	16	17	18
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----

This field is required by NASA for optional insertion of a time tag; it is not required or used by WSC. For data blocks generated by the WSC, the entire time field shall be set to a logical one state.

## Section 8. Error Control Field

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Byte #  
# of Bits

597	598	599	600
8	1	1	22

Polynomial remainder (Section 10)

Bit 4778 (GSFC-Block Error Detector (BED))

0 = Remainder checks OK.

1 = Remainder does not check OK.

Bit 4777 (WSC)

0 = Remainder checks OK.

1 = Remainder does not check OK.

Spare - shall contain logical 1s.

## Section 9. Message Field

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The message field contains two subfields:

1. A fixed length "acknowledgment of message received" subfield in bytes 19 through 22; and
2. A variable length data subfield starting with byte 23, the message type. The remainder of variable-length message is constructed from a selection of coded data items to specify services, start/stop times, parameter setting/adjustments, reference SHOs, etc.

### 9.1 Acknowledgment of Message Received Subfield

When an "acknowledgment of this message" flag bit is set to a one in the TDRSS header of a message satisfactorily received, the first 32 bits of the TDRSS header from the last 4800-bit data block of that received message shall be loaded into this subfield (bytes 19 through 22) in the next available 4800-bit data block of an outbound message; otherwise, this subfield shall contain all ones. The content of the first 32 bits of the TDRSS header is described in the preceding Section 6.

If there is no such active or pending outbound message, an Acknowledgment of message received OPM message shall be initiated for this purpose. When this condition is encountered by the NCC a pseudo-supiden of "Z9999ZZ" shall be inserted in bytes 35 through 41 of OPM 03 Class 14.

### 9.2 Message Subfield for SHOs

Within a 4800-bit data block, bytes 23 through 596 are the message subfield. Scheduling order data (SHO) contained in this subfield, in one or more 4800-bit data blocks (up to a maximum of 15), are used to specify all the support services requested for single or dual user support for a given support period. A SHO is made up of a header, followed by a data set consisting of selected subheaders and other fixed and reconfigurable parameters for each service (Forward, Return, Tracking and End-to-End Test) to completely specify the service type, subtype, the TDRS to be used, start/stop times, and the parametric values to be employed by the TDRSS in establishing the support services. After the SHO header a data set is constructed for each service. These data sets (consisting of one or more subheaders and other parameter data) follow one another contiguously within the data subfield. If End-to-End Test services are included in the SHO, data for the End-to-End Test shall follow immediately after those data which define the related traffic services (Forward, Return, Tracking).

Processing of these successive sets of data, which define the total combination of SHO services, is controlled by the number of services requested (bytes 58-59).

Table 9-1 indicates this structure and data items for SHO's, and refers to the sections in this ICD that provide the details for data content and formats.

**Table 9-1. Schedule Order (SHO) Data Message**

REFERENCE PARAGRAPH	BYTE	# OF BYTES	DATA ITEM
9.2.1			SHO HEADER:*
	23-24	2	MESSAGE TYPE
	25-31	7	SHO ID
	32-33	2	SHO CLASS
	34-40	7	SUPIDEN - NORMAL USER
	41-42	2	VIC - NORMAL USER
	43-49	7	SUPIDEN - SHUTTLE
	50-51	2	VIC - SHUTTLE
	52-53	2	USER CODE ASSIGNMENT - S-BAND
	54-55	2	USER CODE ASSIGNMENT - K-BAND
	56	1	COPY OF BYTE 53
			(USER CODE ASSIGNMENT - SHUTTLE, S-BAND FORWARD)
	57	1	SHO SOURCE
	58-59	2	NUMBER OF SERVICES REQUESTED IN THIS SHO
	60-62	3	NASCOM/USER CHANNEL ID
9.2.2	THE		SHO SUBHEADERS:
9.2.2.1	LOCATION		
9.2.2.2	OF	3	SHO SUBHEADER #1
9.2.2.3	THESE		
9.2.2.4	ITEMS	22	SHO SUBHEADER #2
9.2.2.5	WITHIN A		
9.2.2.6	4800-BIT	1	SHO SUBHEADER #3
9.2.2.7	DATA		
9.2.2.8	BLOCK	6	SHO SUBHEADER #4
9.2.2.9	DEPEND		
9.2.2.10	UPON	73	SHO SUBHEADER #5
9.2.2.11	THE		
9.2.2.12	COMBINATION	70(n)	SHO SUBHEADER #6
9.2.2.13	OF		
9.2.3	SERVICES		SHO SERVICES
9.2.3.1	REQUESTED		
9.2.3.2	IN	28	MA/SMA FORWARD - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.3	THE		
9.2.3.4	SHO	94	MA/SMA FORWARD - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS

**Table 9-1. Schedule Order (SHO) Data Message (Cont'd)**

REFERENCE PARAGRAPH	BYTE	# OF BYTES	DATA ITEM
9.2.3.3		43	SSA FORWARD - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.4		111	SSA FORWARD - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS
9.2.3.5		29	KSA/KaSA FORWARD - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.6		122	KSA/KaSA FORWARD - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS
9.2.3.7		58	MA RETURN - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.8		221	MA RETURN - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS
9.2.3.9		67	SSA/SMA RETURN - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.10		245	SSA/SMA RETURN - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS
9.2.3.11		63	KSA/KaSA RETURN - FIXED PARAMETERS
9.2.3.12		376	KSA/KaSA RETURN - RECONFIGURABLE PARAMETERS
9.2.3.13		45	TRACKING, NORMAL AND TIME TRANSFER
9.2.3.14		35	TRACKING, CROSS-SUPPORT AND TIME TRANSFER
9.2.3.15.1		114	END-TO-END TEST DATA SET FORWARD DATA
9.2.3.15.2		190	END-TO-END TEST DATA SET RETURN DATA
9.2.3.16		--	EXAMPLE OF A SHO STRUCTURE
9.2.3.17		--	EXAMPLE OF AN END-TO-END TEST SHO STRUCTURE
<p>*These specific byte numbers apply to the first 4800-bit data block of a SHO message. The SHO header is not repeated in subsequent 4800-bit data blocks in the case where a SHO requires more than one 4800-bit data block.</p>			

### 9.2.1 SHO Header

The structure of the SHO header is:

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message Type 1 = Tracking Data => 2 = SHO - Routine 3 = OPM (Operations) 4 = SLR (TDRSS Service Level Status) 5 = ODM (SA/SMAR Operations Data) 6 = ODM (MA/SMAF Operations Data) 7 = ODM (End-to-End Test Data) => 8 = SHO - Periodic
25-31	7	SHO ID SHO's shall be sequentially numbered: 1 to 9,999,999 to 1
32-33	2	SHO Class 1 = Normal 2 = Spare 3 = End-to-End Test 4 = Spare 5 = Spare 6 = High Data Rate Multiplexer (HDRM) from IFL (see subheader No. 6)
34-40	7	SUPIDEN - Code assigned by NASA - normal/Shuttle/Virtual user
41-42	2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC) - Code assigned by NASA - normal/Shuttle/Virtual user
43-49	7	SUPIDEN - Code assigned by NASA normal/Shuttle/Virtual user
50-51	2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC) - Code assigned by NASA – normal/Shuttle/Virtual user
52-53	2	User Code Assignment - S-Band This subfield contains the S-Band code assigned (STDN 108)*
54-55	2	User Code Assignment - K-Band This subfield contains the K-Band code assigned (STDN 108)*
56	1	Copy of Byte 53

\* For Shuttle the least significant byte of the S-Band User Code Assignment applies. For Normal users, the S-Band User code and the K-band User code will have the same value.



<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
57	1	SHO Source 0 = NCC 1 = WSC

This page intentionally left blank.

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
58-59	2	Number of Services Requested in this SHO This subfield indicates the number of services requested in this SHO. (1-16)
60-62	3	NASCOM/User Channel ID This subfield is for NASA use to identify a channel assignment at the NCC end of the NASA Communications Network (NASCOM) link. WSC does not use these data.
<hr/>		
40		

### SHO Header Notes

Use the S-Band PN code for all S-Band services. Use the K/Ka-Band PN code for all K/Ka-Band services. Use SHO Subheader No. 3 to distinguish a Shuttle service from a normal user service.

S-Band and K/Ka-Band codes may be the same for a given user. Dual users (i.e., two users in the same SHO with S-Band services to one user and K/Ka-Band services to the other) shall be designated by a single unique SUPIDEN/VIC identified in SHO Header bytes 34-42. User vectors shall be provided for the SIC/VIC corresponding to this unique SUPIDEN/VIC. S and K/Ka-Band dual user services may be reconfigured in the same way as a single user. Dual user services apply to SSA and KSA/KaSA only.

## **9.2.2 SHO Subheaders**

### **9.2.2.1 SHO Subheader No. 1: Service Type, Subtype, and TDRS ID**

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Type
	0 = Forward
	1 = Return
	2 = Tracking
	3 = Forward End-to-End Test
	4 = Return End-to-End Test

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Subtype
	0 = MA
	1 = SSA1 (Antenna 1)
	2 = SSA2 (Antenna 2)
	3 = KSA1 (Antenna 1)
	4 = KSA2 (Antenna 2)
	5 = SMA
	6 = KaSA1 (Antenna 1)
	7 = KaSA2 (Antenna 2)
1	TDRS ID
	A = TDRS 1300
	B = TDRS 1301
	C = TDRS 1302
	D = TDRS 1303
	E = TDRS 1304
	F = TDRS 1305
	G = TDRS 1306
	H = TDRS 1307
	I = TDRS 1308
	J = TDRS 1309
3	

#### 9.2.2.2 SHO Subheader No. 2: Service Start and Stop - Date and Time

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	Start:
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hours
2	Minutes
2	Seconds

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	Stop:
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hours
2	Minutes
<u>2</u>	Seconds
22	

### 9.2.2.3 SHO Subheader No. 3: Service Configuration

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Configuration
	1 = Normal KSA/KaSA or SSA only (DG1 or DG2) (Shuttle unique parameters are set to ASCII space)
	2 = Shuttle KSA or Shuttle SSA service only (Normal user unique parameters are set to ASCII space)
	3 = SSA Service to MA/SMA user*
	4 = Spare
	5 = Spare
	6 = Spare
	7 = Spare

\* - Equivalent to Data Item 1.

#### 9.2.2.4 SHO Subheader No. 4: Configuration, Data Coding, and Modulation

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	DG1 Configuration - Normal User 0 = I channel only (BPSK) 1 = Q channel only (BPSK) 2 = I and Q channel (QPSK)
1	Data Coding (DG1/DG2) - I Channel - Normal User 0 = Uncoded 1 = Code 1 (Rate 1/2) 2 = Code 2 (Rate 1/2) 3 = Code 3 (Rate 1/3)
1	Data Coding (DG1/DG2) - Q Channel - Normal User 0 = Uncoded 1 = Code 1 (Rate 1/2) 2 = Code 2 (Rate 1/2) 3 = Code 3 (Rate 1/3)
<u>3</u>	Spare
6	

#### 9.2.2.5 SHO Subheader No. 5: DIS Receive Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	SHO Subheader Designation
1	5 or "N" for not applicable. If "N", this channel is not reconfigurable.
	DIS Enable Time
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hours
2	Minutes
2	Seconds

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	DIS Disable Time
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hours
2	Minutes
2	Seconds
1	Data Source (the following parameters in Subheader No. 5 are for control of the designated Demultiplexer (DEMUX)). 1 = GSFC Demux 2 = JSC Demux 3 = Local Interface (LI)
1	LI*** 0 = Spare (Unused) 1-4 = Nominal LI Channel ID 5-9 = Spare (Unused) A-D = EDOS Ebnet Channel ID E-F = Landsat-7 Channel ID G = SPTR Channel ID H = DAB Channel ID I = Project Antenna Channel ID J-L = WDISC Channel ID M-X = Spare (Unused) Y-Z = LI Test Channel ID a-z = Spare (Unused)
2	Port Address* 4 Hexadecimal characters
1	Blocked/Unblocked Data* 1 = Blocked 2 = Unblocked
1	Clamped/Unclamped Clock* 1 = Clamped 0 = Unclamped
1	Clock Tracking* ** 1 = Yes 0 = No

\* Applicable to MDM only.

\*\* The clock tracking parameter for DEMUX configuration shall not be used for Shuttle Forward Data or for any End-to-End Test user return data.

\*\*\* A zero (0) shall be specified if the data source is not LI.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Circuit Assurance Block (CAB)* 1 = Yes 0 = No
6	Data Rate (bps)** Five most significant decimal digits and single decimal digit exponent. Digits are left justified. Decimal point is assumed to be between first and second digits.
<u>36</u>	Spare
73	

#### 9.2.2.6 SHO Subheader No. 6: DIS Transmit Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	SHO Subheader Designation 6 or "N" for not applicable. If "N", this channel is not reconfigurable.
	<u>I-Channel</u>
	DIS Enable Time
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hours
2	Minutes
2	Seconds
	DIS Disable Time
2	Year
3	Day

\* Applicable to MDM only.

\*\* A valid data rate is required to configure a DIS data path for all Data sources. A zero data rate shall indicate that a DIS data path shall not be configured for this channel, but the channel may be reconfigured.



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
2	Hours
2	Minutes
2	Seconds
1	Data Destination
	1 = LI
	2 = HDRM
	3 = MDM
	4 = Record Only
	5 = Television (TV) - Shuttle Only
	6 = Analog Data - Shuttle Only
1	LI*
	0 = McMurdo TDRS Relay System (MTRS) High Rate Channel ID
	1-4 = Nominal Low Rate (LR) Channel ID 100 BPS $\leq$ Data Rate $\leq$ 10 MBPS (Low Rate)
	5-8 = Nominal High Rate (HR) Channel ID 10 MBPS < Data Rate $\leq$ 300 MBPS (High Rate) If Data rate is $\geq$ 150 MBPS, 5-8 specifies the service, i.e., no Q-Channel specified.
	9 = Spare (Unused)
	A-F = EDOS EBnet Low Rate Channel ID
	G-H = EDOS GSIF High Rate Channel ID
	I-J = Landsat-7 Low Rate Channel ID
	K = SPTR SSAR Low Rate Channel ID
	L = SPTR KSAR Low Rate Channel ID
	M-N = DAB Low Rate Channel ID
	O = Project Antenna Low Rate Channel ID
	P-R = WDISC Low Rate Channel ID
	S-V = LI Test Low Rate Channel ID
	W-Z = LI Test High Rate Channel ID
	a-z = Spare (Unused)
1	HDRM
	0 = Not used
	1-4 = Input Port Number

\* A zero (0) shall be specified if the data destination is not LI.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	If non-zero and SHO Class = 6, this is the HDRM input port for data which is received on the same High Data Rate Demultiplexer (HDRD) port. When SHO Class = 6 the SHO will contain only the SHO Header and Subheader 6. The same HDRM input ports at Danzante and Cacique shall not be simultaneously scheduled. A SHO Class 6 shall be sent to Cacique whenever the HDRM at Danzante is scheduled.
2	Port Address* 4 Hexadecimal Characters
1	Blocked/Unblocked Data* 1 = Blocked 0 = Unblocked
1	Data Stream I.D.* 2 Hexadecimal characters for 8 bit I.D.
1	Timeout* 1 = Yes 2 = No
1	Modifying/Unmodifying Header* 1 = Modify 2 = Unmodify
1	Time Tag* 1 = Yes 0 = No
6	Data Rate (bps)** Five most significant decimal digits and single decimal digit exponent. Digits are left justified. Decimal point is assumed to be between the first and second digits.

\* Applicable to MDM only.

\*\* For Shuttle K-Band Mode 2 Channel 3 this field is either:

- Data rate for digital data from 16 kbps to 4 Mbps,
- Data rate for 1.024 MHz subcarrier; 1,2,4,8 or 16 kbps, or
- Not applicable if Data Destination is 5 or 6.

For Shuttle K-Band Channel 2 this field is either:

- Data rate for digital data from 16 kbps to 2 Mbps, or
- Data rate for 1.024 MHz subcarrier: 1,2,4,8 or 16 kbps.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
<u>31</u>	Spare
70(n)	

Where:

n = 2 For QPSK, BPSK, or Shuttle S-Band

n = 3 For Shuttle K-Band

#### Q-Channel

Repeat 70 bytes for Q-Channel (n = 2). For Shuttle S-Band I Channel is applicable, Q Channel is not applicable (N). For Shuttle K-Band repeat 70 bytes for Channels 1, 2 and 3 (n = 3). When repeats are not applicable, the first byte shall be "N" and remaining bytes ASCII Space.

For normal and EET SHOs (SHO Classes 1 and 3) a valid data rate is required to configure a DIS data path for Data Destinations 1, 2, 3, and 4. A zero data rate for these Data Destinations shall indicate that a DIS data path shall not be initially configured for this channel, but that the channel may be established via reconfiguration. Non-zero data rates less than 125 kbps for Data Destination 2 shall be rejected. For Data Destinations 5 and 6, a zero data rate may be specified to indicate a DIS path shall be configured for the channel. These destinations shall be reconfigurable.

For IFL SHOs (SHO Class 6) a zero or non-zero data rate greater than or equal to 125 kbps shall be used.

### 9.2.3 SHO Services

#### 9.2.3.1 MA/SMA Forward, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
<u>3</u>	Spare
28	

#### 9.2.3.2 MA/SMA Forward, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
73	SHO Subheader No. 5
1	User Despun Antenna 0 = No Type 1 = Type 1 2 = Type 2
9	Data Rate (LSD = 1 bps)
10	User Receive Frequency (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Doppler Compensation Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
<u>          </u>	
94	

#### 9.2.3.3 SSA Forward, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader 1
22	SHO Subheader 2
1	SHO Subheader 3
1	Power Mode - Normal User 0 = Normal 1 = High
1	Power Mode - Shuttle 0 = Normal 1 = High
8	Shuttle PN Rate (LSD = 1 Chip/Second)
<u>7</u>	Spare
43	

#### 9.2.3.4 SSA Forward, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
73	SHO Subheader No. 5
1	User Despun Antenna 0 = No Type 1 = Type 1 2 = Type 2
9	Data Rate, Normal User (LSD = 1 bps)  Data rate for Shuttle specified by Shuttle configuration: Mode 1/Mode 2
10	Receive Frequency, Normal User (LSD = 10 Hz)
10	Receive Frequency, Shuttle (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Polarization - Normal User 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Polarization - Shuttle 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Command Channel PN Modulation - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Doppler Compensation Required - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Shuttle Carrier Doppler Compensation 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Shuttle PN Rate Doppler Compensation 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Shuttle PN Modulation 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Shuttle Configuration 1 = Mode 1 (32 kbps) 2 = Mode 2 (72 kbps)

### 9.2.3.5 KSA/KaSA Forward, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader 1
22	SHO Subheader 2
1	SHO Subheader 3
1	Power Mode - Normal User 0 = Normal 1 = High
1	Power Mode - Shuttle 0 = Normal 1 = High
<u>1</u>	Spare
29	

### 9.2.3.6 KSA/KaSA Forward, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
73	SHO Subheader No. 5
9	Data Rate, Normal User (LSD = 1 bps)
9	Data Rate, Shuttle (LSD = 1 bps) Only two data rates are involved, 72 or 216 kbps. All changes to Shuttle Data Rate are implemented via a reconfiguration OPM-3.
6	Spare
10	Receive Frequency, Normal User (LSD = 10 Hz)
10	Receive Frequency, Shuttle (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Polarization - Normal User 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Polarization - Shuttle 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Command Channel PN Modulation - Normal User and Shuttle 0 = No 1 = Yes

Note: Not applicable for data rates above 300 kbps

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Doppler Compensation Required, Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Doppler Compensation Required, Shuttle 0 = No 1 = Yes
<hr/>	
122	

### 9.2.3.7 MA Return, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader 1
22	SHO Subheader 2
1	Receiver Configuration 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-support
1	Symbol Format Conversion to BI $\phi$ -L - I Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Symbol Format Conversion to BI $\phi$ -L - Q Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
6	Spare
2	MA Return Link ID (01-05)
1	Spare
1	Cross Support Forward Link 1 = SSA1 2 = SSA2
1	Configuration 0 = I Channel only 1 = Q Channel only 2 = I and Q Channel
1	Return Channel Time Delay Data Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
	Max Data Rate (LSD = 1 bps)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
9	I Channel
9	Q Channel
<hr/>	
58	

### 9.2.3.8 MA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
140	SHO Subheader No. 6
1	User Despun Antenna 0 = No Type 1 = Type 1 2 = Type 2
	Data Rate (LSD = 1 bps) (Note: Zero Value denotes no data on channel)
9	I Channel
9	Q Channel
10	User Transmit Frequency (LSD = 10 Hz)
4	Maximum EIRP Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Minimum EIRP Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
3	I/Q Channel Power Ratio Sign, 2 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dB)
1	Data Format for I Channel 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S
1	Data Format for Q Channel 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S
1	Data Bit Jitter for I Channel 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*

\*If inadvertently received, will be treated as 0.1%



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Bit Jitter for Q Channel 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved*** 4 = Reserved*** 5 = Reserved***
1	G2 Inversion - I Channel 0 = G2 polynomial normal 1 = G2 polynomial inverted
1	G2 Inversion - Q Channel 0 = G2 polynomial normal 1 = G2 polynomial inverted
1	Mode 1 = Mode 1 - Coherent 2 = Mode 2 - Noncoherent
1	Spare
1	Data Channel Configuration 0 = Single Data Source 1 = Dual Data Source
5	Frame Length - I Channel* (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - I Channel (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - I Channel (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - I Channel** N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
5	Frame Length - Q Channel* (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - Q Channel (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - Q Channel (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - Q Channel** N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
221	

\* Note: Frame Length equal to zero indicates that Data Quality Monitor (DQM) is not required for this channel.

\*\* The value of N3 will always be "1".

\*\*\*If inadvertently received, will be treated as 0.1%

### 9.2.3.9 SSA/SMA Return, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
1	SHO Subheader No. 3
6	SHO Subheader No. 4
9	Spare
1	Receiver Configuration - Normal User 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-support
Symbol Format Conversion to BIφ-L for DG1/DG2	
1	I Channel - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Q Channel - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	SSA Combining (ASCII blank for SMA service) 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	SMA Return Link ID (1-5) (note: ASCII blank for SSA service)
1	Cross Support Forward Link - Normal User 0 = MA 1 = SSA1 2 = SSA2 3 = SMA
1	Return Channel Time Delay Data Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Spare
	Max Data Rate DG1/DG2 (LSD = 1 bps)
9	I Channel - Normal User
9	Q Channel - Normal User
67	

### 9.2.3.10 SSA/SMA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
140	SHO Subheader No. 6
1	User Despun Antenna 0 = No Type 1 = Type 1 2 = Type 2
	Data Rate DG1/DG2 - Normal User (LSD = 1 bps) (Note: Zero value denotes no data on channel)
9	I Channel - Normal User
9	Q Channel - Normal User
10	Transmit Frequency - Normal User (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Polarization - Normal User 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Polarization - Shuttle 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
4	Maximum EIRP - Normal User Sign, 3 Digit (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Minimum EIRP - Normal User Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Maximum EIRP - Shuttle Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Minimum EIRP - Shuttle Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
3	I/Q Channel Power Ratio (DG1/DG2) - Normal User Sign, 2 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dB)
1	Data Format for I Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Format for Q Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S
1	Data Bit Jitter for I Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*
1	Data Bit Jitter for Q Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*
1	Data Bit Jitter for Shuttle 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*
10	Shuttle Transmit Frequency if Noncoherent (LSD = 10 Hz) (Note: Must contain zero value if transmit frequency is coherent)
1	Data Group - Normal User 1 = Data Group 1 2 = Data Group 2
1	DG1 Mode - Normal User 1 = Mode 1 - Coherent 2 = Mode 2 - Noncoherent 3 = Mode 3 - Coherent with no Q channel deinterleaving 4 = Mode 3 - Coherent with Q channel deinterleaving

\*If inadvertently received, will be treated as 0.1%.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	DG2 Type - Normal User 0 = Noncoherent with I and with Q channel deinterleaving 1 = Noncoherent with no I and no Q channel deinterleaving 2 = Coherent with no I and with no Q channel deinterleaving 3 = Coherent with I and Q channel deinterleaving 4 = Noncoherent with I and with no Q channel deinterleaving 5 = Noncoherent with no I and with Q channel deinterleaving 6 = Coherent with no I and with Q channel deinterleaving 7 = Coherent with I and with no Q channel deinterleaving
1	Shuttle Configuration 1 = Mode 1 2 = Mode 2 3 = Mode 3
1	G2 Inversion - I Channel - Normal User (See ground rule 29, Section 2.2.2.) 0 = G2 polynomial normal, - I leads Q, or G2 polynomial inverted and I lags Q 1 = G2 polynomial inverted - I leads Q, or G2 polynomial normal and I lags Q
1	G2 Inversion - Q Channel - Normal User 0 = G2 polynomial normal 1 = G2 polynomial inverted
1	Data Channel Configuration (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = Single Data Source Identical coded data on I and Q Channels (DG1) G1 on I Channel, G2 on Q Channel (DG2) 1 = Dual Data Source 2 = Single Data Source G1 G2 (G3) of Alternate Data Bits on I G1 G2 (G3) of Alternate Data Bits on Q

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	DG2 Modulation - Normal User 0 = QPSK 1 = BPSK
5	Frame Length - I Channel* (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - I Channel (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - I Channel (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - I Channel** N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
5	Frame Length - Q Channel - Normal User* (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - Q Channel - Normal User (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - Q Channel - Normal User (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - Q Channel - Normal User** N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
<hr/> 245	

\* Note: Frame Length equal to zero indicates that DQM is not required on this channel. For single data source with alternate bits on the I and Q channels, the I Channel DQM parameters are applicable. The I Channel DQM parameters are also used for Shuttle.

\*\* The value of N3 will always be "1".

### 9.2.3.11 KSA/KaSA Return, Fixed Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
1	SHO Subheader No. 3
6	SHO Subheader No. 4
	Symbol Format Conversion to BI $\phi$ -L for DG1/DG2
1	I Channel - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Q Channel - Normal User 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Return Channel Time Delay Data Requested 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Spare
	Max Data Rate (LSD = 1 bps)*
9	I Channel (or Shuttle Channel 1)
9	Q Channel (or Shuttle Channel 2)
9	Shuttle Channel 3
63	

\* For users requiring autotrack, the Max Data Rate for one of the channels must be greater than or equal to 2.14 Mbps.

### 9.2.3.12 KSA/KaSA Return, Reconfigurable Parameters

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
210	SHO Subheader No. 6
6	Spare
	Data Rate DG1/DG2 - Normal User (LSD = 1 bps) (Note: Zero value denotes no data on channel)
9	I Channel - Normal User
9	Q Channel - Normal User
10	Transmit Frequency, Normal User (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Polarization, Normal User 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Polarization, Shuttle 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
4	Maximum EIRP, Normal User Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Minimum EIRP, Normal User Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Maximum EIRP, Shuttle Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
4	Minimum EIRP, Shuttle Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
8	Autotrack Enable/Disable 00000000 = Enable 00000001 = Disable
3	I/Q Channel Power Ratio - Normal User Sign, 2 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dB)
1	Data Format for I Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Format for Q Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S
1	Data Bit Jitter for I Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*
1	Data Bit Jitter for Q Channel (DG1/DG2) - Normal User 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved* 4 = Reserved* 5 = Reserved*
10	Shuttle Transmit Frequency (LSD = 10 Hz)
1	Data Group - Normal User 1 = Data Group 1 2 = Data Group 2
1	DG1 Mode - Normal User 1 = Mode 1 - Coherent 2 = Mode 2 - Noncoherent 3 = Mode 3 - Coherent
1	DG2 Type - Normal User 1 = Noncoherent 2 = Coherent
1	Shuttle Mode 1 = Mode 1 2 = Mode 2, Channel 3 Digital 3 = Mode 2, Channel 3 Analog 4 = Mode 2, Channel 3 TV
1	Spare

\*If advertently received, will be treated as 0.1%

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Bit Jitter, Channel 1 (Mode 1 or 2) - Shuttle 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved*** 4 = Reserved*** 5 = Reserved***
1	Data Format, Channel 2 (Mode 1 or 2) - Shuttle* 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S
1	Data Bit Jitter, Channel 2 (Mode 1 or 2) - Shuttle 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = 0.5% ***** 4 = 1.0% ***** 5 = 2.0% *****
9	Data Rate. Channel 2 (Mode 1 or 2) (LSD = 1 bps) - Shuttle
1	Data Format. Channel 3. (Mode 1 or 2) - Shuttle* 0 = NRZ-L 1 = NRZ-M 2 = NRZ-S 3 = BI $\phi$ -L 4 = BI $\phi$ -M 5 = BI $\phi$ -S      } only for Channel 3, Mode 2
1	Data Bit Jitter, Channel 3, (Mode 1 or 2) - Shuttle** 0 = None 1 = 0.01% 2 = 0.1% 3 = Reserved*** 4 = Reserved*** 5 = Reserved***

\* In Mode 2, simultaneous support of digital data on Channel 3 and the 1.024 MHz subcarrier on Channel 2 is not required.

\*\* Not applicable for Mode 2.

\*\*\* If advertently received, will be treated as 0.1%.

\*\*\*\*\*BI $\phi$ -L only. If inadvertently received for other data formats, will be treated as 0.1%

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
9	Data Rate, Channel 3 (Mode 1 or 2) (LSD = 1 bps) - Shuttle
1	Shuttle 1.024-MHz Subcarrier 1 = Not used 2 = Channel 2 3 = Channel 3
8	Spare
1	G2 Inversion - I Channel - Normal User (See ground rule 29, Section 2.2.2) 0 = G2 polynomial normal - I leads Q, or G2 polynomial inverted and I lags Q 1 = G2 polynomial inverted - I leads Q, or G2 polynomial normal and I lags Q
1	G2 Inversion - Q Channel - Normal User 0 = G2 polynomial normal 1 = G2 polynomial inverted
1	Data Channel Configuration - Normal User 0 = Single Data Source 1 = Dual Data Source
1	DG2 Modulation - Normal User 0 = QPSK 1 = BPSK
5	Frame Length - I Channel or Channel 1** (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - I Channel or Channel 1 (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - I Channel or Channel 1 (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - I Channel or Channel 1* N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
5	Frame Length - Q Channel or Channel 2** (32000 bits maximum)

\* The value of N3 will always be "1".

\*\* Frame length equal to zero indicates that DQM is not required for this channel. For single data source with alternate bits on the I and Q channels, the I Channel DQM parameters are applicable.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
2	Frame Sync Word Length - Q Channel or Channel 2 (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - Q Channel or Channel 2 (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - Q Channel or Channel 2* N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
5	Frame Length - Channel 3 - Shuttle** (32000 bits maximum)
2	Frame Sync Word Length - Channel 3 - Shuttle (32 bits maximum)
4	Frame Sync Word Bit Pattern - Channel 3 - Shuttle (8 hexadecimal digits - left justified)
5	Sync Strategy Parameters - Channel 3 - Shuttle* N <sub>1</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>3</sub> , N <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>5</sub>
<hr/>	
376	

\* The value of N3 will always be "1".

\*\* Frame length equal to zero indicates that DQM is not required for this channel. For single data source with alternate bits on the I and Q channels, the I Channel DQM parameters are applicable.

### 9.2.3.13 Tracking, Normal and Time Transfer

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
1	Tracking Configuration => 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-Support
1	Normal Tracking 0 = MA 1 = SSA 2 = KSA 3 = Shuttle S-Band 4 = Shuttle Ku-Band 5 = SMA
1	Time Transfer Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Number of Time Transfer Samples (Binary, 20-255)*
1	Spare
1	Sample Rate (samples/second) 0 = 1/1 1 = 1/5 2 = 1/10 3 = 1/60 4 = 1/300
1	Range Tracking Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Doppler Tracking Required 0 = Not Required 1 = One-way 2 = Two-way
10	Spare (ASCII "Blank")
2	MA/SMA Return Link ID (01 to 05) (Used to identify the specific MA/SMA Return service in the SHO. This field will be set to ASCII space if the Return service is not an MA/SMA Return.)

---

45

\* Sample rate is 1/second. Sampling shall commence at start of tracking service.

### 9.2.3.14 Tracking, Cross-Support and Time Transfer

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
1	Tracking Configuration 0 = Normal => 1 = Cross-Support
1	Cross-Support Tracking 0 = Range 1 = Two-way Doppler 2 = Both
1	Time Transfer Required 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Number of Time Transfer Samples (Binary, 20-255)*
1	Spare
1	Sample Rate (samples/second) 0 = 1/1 1 = 1/5 2 = 1/10 3 = 1/60 4 = 1/300
1	Forward Link 0 = MA 1 = SSA1 2 = SSA2 3 = SMA
1	Return Link 0 = MA 1 = SSA1 2 = SSA2 3 = SMA
2	MA/SMA Return Link ID (01 to 05) (Used to identify the specific MA/SMA Return service in the SHO. This field will be set to ASCII space if the Return service is not an MA/SMA Return.)
<hr/>	
35	

\* Sample rate is 1/second. Sampling shall commence at start of tracking service.

### 9.2.3.15 End-to-End Test Data Set (See 9.2.3.17 for End-to-End Test SHO Structure)

#### 9.2.3.15.1 Forward Data

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
70	SHO Subheader No. 6*
4	Spare
4	G/T of Simulated User (LSD = $\pm 0.1$ dB/°K)
1	Local or DIS (MOC) Data ** 0 = Local Signal Source 1 = DIS (MOC) Signal Source
<u>10</u>	Spare
114	

\* SHO Subheader 6 shall specify the return path for the user forward data if the forward signal is to be sent to a MOC. If the forward signal is not sent to the MOC, the SHO Subheader 6 Designation shall be set to ASCII "N".

\*\* For data provided by a DIS (MOC) Signal Source, SHO Subheader 5 of the corresponding Forward Parameters (see Section 9.2.3.17) shall specify the forward path. For data provided by a Local Signal Source, the SHO Subheader 5 Designation of the corresponding Forward Parameters shall be set to ASCII "N".

### 9.2.3.15.2 Return Data

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	SHO Subheader No. 1
22	SHO Subheader No. 2
146	SHO Subheader No. 5*
4	EIRP of Simulated User (LSD = $\pm 0.1$ dBw)
4	Spare
1	Local or DIS (MOC) Data ** 0 = Local Signal Source 1 = DIS (MOC) Signal Source
<u>10</u>	Spare
190	

\* Two copies of SHO Subheader 5 are provided. This corresponds to two channels of return service data (i.e., either “T” and “Q” for normal users, Channels 2 and 3 for Shuttle KSAR, or a single channel and an unused channel for Shuttle SSAR). For channel data provided by a Local Signal Source, the SHO Subheader 5 Designation shall be set to ASCII “N”. For channel data provided by a DIS (MOC) Signal Source, the SHO Subheader 5 shall specify the forward path of the return service data. In DIS (MOC) mode if either channel is unused or is used for tape playback, the corresponding SHO Subheader 5 Designation shall be set to ASCII “N”.

If data for a return data channel is to be sent to the MOC, the return path shall be specified in SHO Subheader 6 of the Return Parameters corresponding to the EET Data Set (see Section 9.2.3.17). If data for a return data channel is not sent to the MOC, that SHO Subheader 6 Designation shall be set to ASCII “N”.

\*\* For tape playbacks, DIS (MOC) mode shall be used. The configuration of the data channels will be operationally specified by a tape playback support request.



### 9.2.3.16 Example of SHO Structure

Note that the Forward services precede the Return services, which in turn precede the tracking services. Note also that the maximum number of services in a SHO is 16; for example below:  $i + j + k \leq 16$ . The fixed parameters include applicable SHO subheaders.

Network Control Header	
TDRSS Header	
Time Field	
Acknowledgment Subfield	
SHO Header	
Forward No. 1	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
.	
.	
Forward No. i	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
Return No. 1	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
.	
.	
Return No. j	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
Tracking No. 1 Data Set	
.	
.	
.	
.	
Tracking No. k Data Set	
Filler (as required)	
Error Control Field	

### 9.2.3.17 Example of an End-to-End Test SHO Structure

Note the placement of the End-to-End Test data sets. There must be a corresponding traffic service for each End-to-End Test service. This example shows three Forward and Return services with their End-to-End Test data sets. For Shuttle and all users requiring data to be sent to the MOC, there shall be legitimate parameters in all fields of SHO Subheaders 5 and 6. End-to-End test data sets are not included when calculating the maximum number of services in a SHO.

Network Control Header	
TDRSS Header	
Time Field	
Acknowledgment Subfield	
SHO Header	
Forward No. 1	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Forward No. 1	
Forward No. 2	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Forward No. 2	
Forward No. 3	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Forward No. 3	
Return No. 1	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Return No. 1	
Return No. 2	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Return No. 2	
Return No. 3	Fixed Parameters
	Reconfigurable Parameters
End-to-End Test Data Set for Return No. 3	
Tracking Data Set No. 1	
Tracking Data Set No. 2	
Tracking Data Set No. 3	
Filler (as required)	
Error Control Field	

## 9.3 Message Subfield for OPM's

Within a 4800-bit data block, the data subfield starts at byte 23. For OPM's, bytes 23 through 34 contain the OPM Data Header, made up of the message type (OPM = 03) and the OPM identity (ID), source, and class. The remainder of the OPM is made up of a combination of data items, depending upon the class of the OPM. OPM's may be of variable message length (1 to 15 4800-bit data blocks) to accommodate special instruction textual messages.

### 9.3.1 OPM Header

The structure of the OPM header is:

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message Type 1 = Tracking Data 2 = SHO - Routine => 3 = OPM (Operations Messages) 4 = SLR (TDRSS Service Level Status) 5 = ODM (SA/SMAR Operations Data) 6 = ODM (MA/SMAF Operations Data) 7 = ODM (End-to-End Test Data) 8 = SHO - Periodic
25-31	7	OPM ID The ID is a seven-digit number. OPM's shall be sequentially numbered: 1 to 9,999,999 to 1
32	1	OPM Source 0 = NCC 1 = WSC
33-34	2	OPM Class Paragraph 9.3.1.1 provides a list of OPM's by class code, referenced to sections following which provide specific information.

### 9.3.1.1 OPM's by Class

<u>Reference Paragraph</u>	<u>Class Code:</u>	<u>Description</u>
9.3.3		NCC OPM's
9.3.3.1	01	Special Instruction or Request
9.3.3.2	02	Reacquisition Request
9.3.3.3	03	Reconfiguration Request
9.3.3.4	04	Forward Link Sweep Request
9.3.3.5	05	Deleted
9.3.3.6	06	Forward Link EIRP Reconfiguration Request
9.3.3.7	07	Expanded User Frequency Uncertainty Request
9.3.3.8	08	Deleted
9.3.3.9	09	Test Message
9.3.3.10	10	Spacecraft State Vector
9.3.3.11	11	Doppler Compensation Inhibit Request
9.3.3.12	12	Cancel SHO Request
9.3.3.13	13	TDRS Maneuver Approval
9.3.3.14	14	Acknowledgment of Message Received
9.3.3.15	15	Spacecraft State Vector
9.3.3.16	16	Deleted
9.3.3.17	17	Deleted
9.3.3.18	18	Delta-T Adjustment

Note: For a given user, consecutive OPMs requiring reconfiguration of support equipment shall not be sent to the WSC until (1) receipt of an OPM-62 for the previous OPM or (2) expiration of the maximum time to complete the action of the previous OPM. Note that OPM's for different users may arrive at the maximum line rate. If, for instance, multiple OPM's for different MA users on the same SGLT arrive consecutively, they shall be processed in order of arrival, with each OPM allowed its specified implementation period.

Note: OPM class codes 19 through 50 not used.

<u>Reference Paragraph</u>	<u>Class Code:</u>	<u>Description</u>
9.3.4		WSC OPM's:
9.3.4.1	51	SHO Status
9.3.4.2	52	Return Channel Time Delay (N/A to GRGT)
9.3.4.3	53	Preventive Maintenance (PM) Request
9.3.4.4	54	Special Request or Information
9.3.4.5	57	Service Terminated
9.3.4.6	59	TDRS Maneuver Request
9.3.4.7	60	Acknowledgment of Message Received
9.3.4.8	61	Spacecraft State Vector Rejection
9.3.4.9	62	OPM Status
9.3.4.10	63	Acquisition Failure Notification
9.3.4.11	64	Real-Time Mode
9.3.4.12	65	Delta-T Adjustment Rejection
9.3.4.13	66	Time Transfer
9.3.4.14	67	Stationkeeping/Momentum Dump Data

Note: OPM class codes 68 through 99 not used.

### **9.3.2 OPM Subheader**

An OPM subheader is used when it is necessary to refer to a specific SHO (and service within that SHO) to complete the function of the OPM. This subheader, when used, follows immediately after the OPM header in byte positions 35 through 45 of a 4800-bit data block. This subheader structure and code is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
7	SHO ID
1	TDRS ID: A = TDRS 1300 B = TDRS 1301 C = TDRS 1302 D = TDRS 1303 E = TDRS 1304 F = TDRS 1305 G = TDRS 1306 H = TDRS 1307 I = TDRS 1308 J = TDRS 1309
1	Service Support Subtype 0 = MA 1 = SSA1 2 = SSA2 3 = KSA1 4 = KSA2 5 = SMA 6 = KaSA1 7 = KaSA2
2	MA/SMA Return Link ID (01-05) (Used to identify the specific MA/SMA Return service in the SHO. This field will be set to ASCII space if the service is not an MA/SMA Return.)
11	

### 9.3.3 NCC OPM's

#### 9.3.3.1 Special Instruction or Requests, OPM - Class 01

This message shall be used to send free-form alphanumeric text from the NCC to WSC. The WSC shall print this message and display it on a TOCC console. Only a TOCC operator uses this message; it is not used in automatic processing/control.

This OPM consists of one or more 4800-bit data blocks, the first of which contains an OPM header immediately followed by two bytes (35 and 36) which indicate the number of 4800-bit data blocks in the entire message. In any 4800-bit data block following this first one, the complete data subfield (bytes 23 through 596) may be used for alphanumeric text.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
2	Number of 4800-bit data blocks
Variable	Free-form text field. The character set for free-form text messages is provided in Section 13.

### 9.3.3.2 Reacquisition Request, OPM - Class 02

The NCC shall send this message to WSC to initiate a reacquisition. Within 10 seconds of receipt of the return acquisition message and within 20 seconds of receipt of the forward reacquisition message, WSC shall complete the specified reacquisition procedure. This message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	Service Support Type: 0 = Forward 1 = Return
24	

### 9.3.3.3 User Reconfiguration, OPM - Class 03

In the event of a need to reconfigure equipment supporting a User spacecraft, the NCC will transmit a User reconfiguration message. WSC reconfiguration shall be completed within 35 seconds of receipt of the User reconfiguration message. User reconfiguration OPM's shall be used to accomplish the following functions:

- a. Change mode of operation for DG1,
- b. Change in data rate, data format, data bit jitter,
- c. Initiation or termination of DG1 operation,
- d. Initiation or termination of DG2 operation,
- e. Initiation or termination of the command channel PN code,
- f. Reinitiation of Forward link carrier Doppler compensation,
- g. Reinitiation of Shuttle PN rate Doppler compensation,
- h. Change in Forward and/or Return link carrier frequency,
- i. Change of polarization,
- j. Change in Shuttle S-Band carrier frequency,
- k. Change in Shuttle S-Band Return link mode,
- l. Initiation or termination of Shuttle coherent carrier turnaround,

- m. Initiation or termination of PN for Shuttle S-Band Forward link,
- n. Change in Shuttle Ku-Band mode of operation,
- o. Initiation or termination of PN for Shuttle Ku-Band command channel,
- p. Redefinition of maximum and minimum user EIRP (difference will not exceed 12 dB),
- q. Redefinition of I-channel/Q-channel power ratio,
- r. Initiation, termination, or type change of user despun antenna,
- s. Initiation or termination of symbol interleaving,
- t. Change from/to single or dual data source,
- u. Change from/to QPSK or BPSK,
- v. Autotrack enable/disable,
- w. DQM Parameters, and
- x. DIS Parameters in Subheaders 5 and 6.

(Note: If a SHO Subheader 5 or 6 is marked with a "5" or "6", the same corresponding channel Subheader 5 or 6 in OPM 3 must also always be marked with a "5" or "6". The same is true for an "N" in the Subheader 5 or 6.)

For reference, the related SHO ID is contained in the OPM subheader.

The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	Service Support Type: 0 = Forward 1 = Return 2 = Forward End-to-End Test 3 = Return End-to-End Test

Variable Forward or Return Link Reconfigurable Parameters\*

\* For a Forward service, data items are added according to 9.2.3.2, 9.2.3.4 or 9.2.3.6 and SHO Subheader No. 6 of 9.2.3.15.1 for Forward End-to-End Test. For a Return service, data items are added according to 9.2.3.8, 9.2.3.10, or 9.2.3.12 and SHO Subheader No. 5 of 9.2.3.15.2 for Return End-to-End Test. Reconfigurable parameter fields which contain ASCII Blanks will be considered "no change" from the current user equipment configuration.



#### 9.3.3.4 Forward Link Sweep Request, OPM - Class 04

In the event of the inability to accurately define  $f_0$  for a user spacecraft resulting in a need to sweep the Forward link carrier frequency, the NCC will send this message. A Forward link sweep shall not impact simultaneous Doppler compensation of  $f_0$  as scheduled by the NCC. The Forward Link Sweep Request shall not be required for Shuttle S-band. Initiation of a Forward Link Sweep shall be completed within 10 seconds of receipt of this message. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
23	

#### 9.3.3.5 Deleted

#### 9.3.3.6 Forward Link EIRP Reconfiguration Request, OPM - Class 06

This OPM is used to set the SSA and KaSA/KSA EIRP to normal or high power. The TDRS shall complete this configuration within 10 seconds of receipt of this message. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	Power Mode: 0 = Normal 1 = High
24	

#### 9.3.3.7 Expanded User Frequency Uncertainty Request, OPM - Class 07

If it is not possible to accurately predict the user transmit frequency for DG1, Mode 2, and DG2 (noncoherent turnaround), the NCC will transmit to the WSC an expanded user frequency uncertainty request. The TDRS shall complete the reconfiguration to accommodate the user transmit frequency uncertainty within 5 seconds of receipt of the request. An OPM-07 for a coherent service will be rejected with a Problem Code 8 in OPM-62. This OPM, when received and accepted, shall remain in effect for the remainder of the applicable service during reacquisition.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
23	

#### **9.3.3.8 Deleted**

#### **9.3.3.9 Test Message, OPM - Class 09**

The NCC shall use this message to determine the availability of the NCC/Danzante or NCC/Cacique communication channel. The acknowledge bit will be set. No processing other than acknowledgment is required. The Danzante or Cacique Source/Destination code shall be used.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header

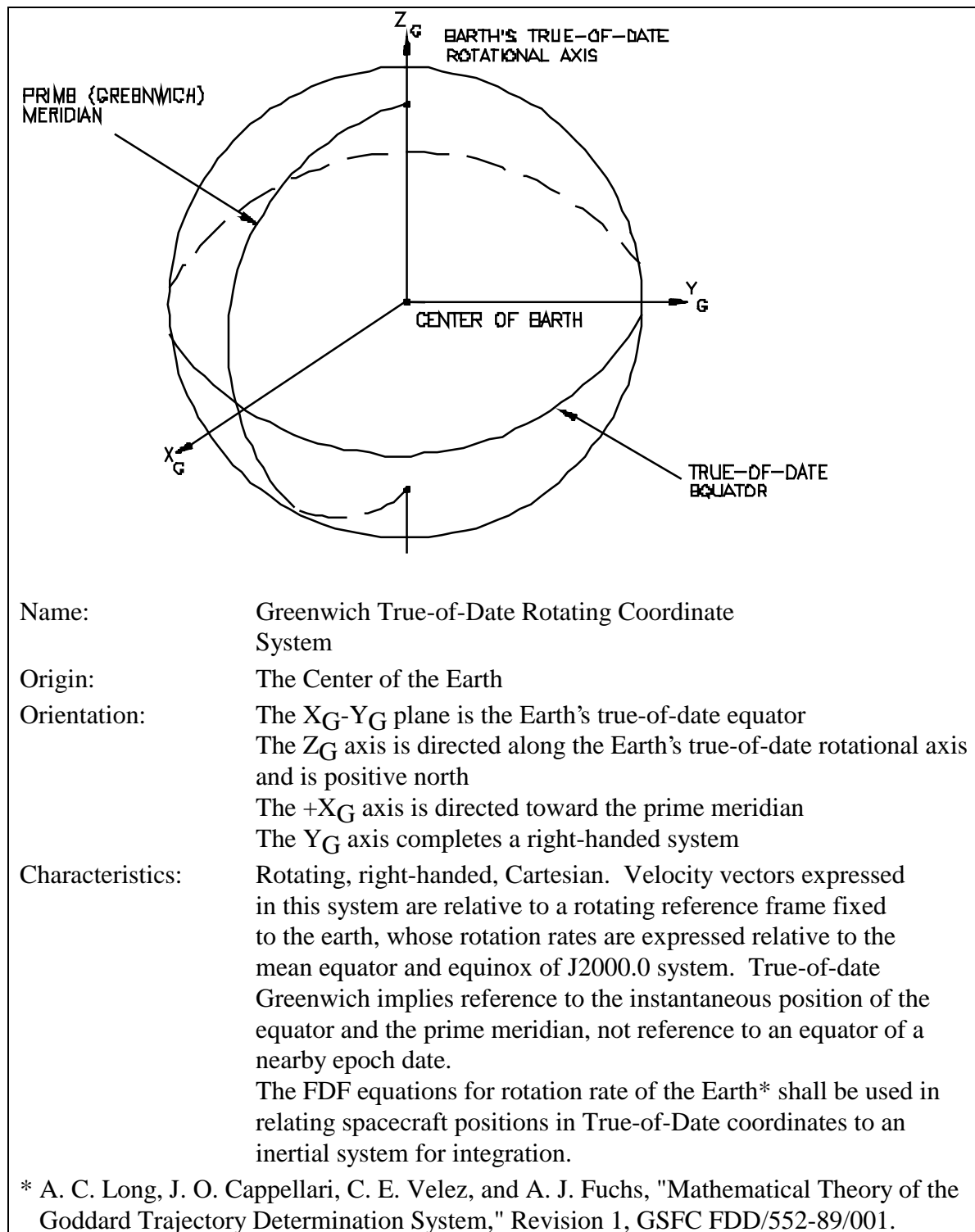
#### **9.3.3.10 Spacecraft State Vector, OPM - Class 10**

The NCC shall use this message to send TDRS and user spacecraft state vectors to the WSC. The message format used is a subset of the improved interrange vector (IIRV).

The Greenwich true-of-date rotating coordinate system, shown in Figure 9-1, shall be used as the coordinate system for all the NCC-provided state vectors. The WSC shall perform the necessary transformation from the Greenwich true-of-date rotating coordinate system to the coordinate systems used at the WSC.

The vehicle force model data consists of the user mass, and user average cross-sectional area. This data is received as part of the user state vector but is not applicable at WSC.

This space is intentionally left blank.



**Figure 9-1. Greenwich True-Of-Date Rotating Coordinate System**

The User spacecraft ephemerides are defined to be a series of state vectors. Ephemerides are differentiated from state vectors by vector type.

The data items marked with an asterisk(\*) are included in this message structure in order to conform to the IIRV message format. WSC does not require and does not use these data items.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
	Start of State Vector Data
1	G
1	I
1	I
1	R
1	V
	} Fixed Code
1	Delete character*
4	Destination ID (Assigned by NASA)*
2	Carriage return*
2	Line feed*
1	Vector Type:
	1 = Free Flight
	2 = Transition to Free Flight
	3 = Not Used
	4 = Ignition
	5 = Burnout**
	6 = Reentry
	7 = Launch or on-orbit
	8 = Stationary (for a ground-based User -- also used in selected Shuttle and expendable launch vehicle support modes)
1	Source of data:*
	1 = Type 1
	2 = Type 2
	3 = Type 3

\* See last textual paragraph of 9.3.3.10.

\*\* The type 5 vector is the last vector in a maneuver sequence.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Transfer type (Fixed - set to "one")*
1	Coordinate system (Fixed - set to "one")*
4	User ID, Support Identification Code (SIC), assigned by NASA
2	User ID, Vehicle Identification Code (VIC), assigned by NASA Note: The combination of SIC and VIC will be unique for each user.
3	Vector Count*
	Time in UTC:
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
5	Second (to 1 millisecond)
3	Checksum The contents of this field will be the arithmetic sum of bytes 49-73. In the arithmetic sum, the sign character (byte 52) is interpreted as a 1 for a minus character and a 0 for a space character.
2	Carriage Return*
2	Line Feed*
	Position Components:
13	X
13	Y
13	Z

\* See last textual paragraph of 9.3.3.10.

# of Bytes

Data Item

The contents of these fields will be the X,Y, and Z components, respectively, of position in meters resolved to one meter. The most significant byte will be the polarity indicator for each component. The minus character in these bytes will indicate a negative quantity, whereas the space character will indicate a positive quantity.

3

Checksum

The contents of this field will be the arithmetic sum of bytes for X, Y, and Z. In the arithmetic sum, the sign byte is interpreted as a 1 for a minus character and a 0 for a space character.

2

Carriage Return\*

2

Line Feed\*

Velocity Components:

13

$\dot{X}$

13

$\dot{Y}$

13

$\dot{Z}$

The contents of these fields will be the  $\dot{X}$ ,  $\dot{Y}$ , and  $\dot{Z}$  components, respectively, of velocity in meters/second resolved to one thousandth meter/second. The most significant byte will be the polarity indicator for each component, and is defined the same as for the position components above.

\* See last textual paragraph of 9.3.3.10.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	Checksum The contents of this field will be the arithmetic sum of $\dot{X}$ , $\dot{Y}$ , and $\dot{Z}$ . In the arithmetic sum, the sign byte is interpreted as a 1 for a minus character and a 0 for space character.
2	Carriage Return*
2	Line Feed*
8	User Mass* (not applicable at WSC).
5	User Average Cross-Sectional Area* (not applicable at WSC)
4	User Drag Coefficient* (not applicable at WSC)
8	User Solar Reflectivity Coefficient* (not applicable at WSC)
3	Checksum* The contents of this field will be the arithmetic sum of the bytes for the User Mass, the User Cross-Sectional Area, the User Drag Coefficient, and the User Solar Reflectivity Coefficient. In the arithmetic sum, the most significant sign byte is interpreted as a 1 for a minus character and a 0 for a space character.
2	Carriage Return*
2	Line Feed*
5	End of Message;*
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> I T E R M </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>Fixed Code</div> </div>
1	Delete Character*
4	Origination ID*
2	Carriage Return*
2	Line Feed*
196	

\* See last textual paragraph of 9.3.3.10.

Note: If this message is to contain a second (and third) state vector, the preceding data items are repeated in order, without the OPM Header.

184	Second State Vector
184	Third State Vector
564	

### 9.3.3.11 Doppler Compensation Inhibit Request, OPM - Class 11

Forward link Doppler compensation shall be terminated upon receipt of a Doppler compensation inhibit request from the NCC. Within 10 seconds from receipt of this Doppler Compensation Inhibit Request message, OPM - Class 11, a transition profile shall be initiated to slowly change the frequency from the compensate profile to an integer multiple of 221 Hz (S-Band) or 146.9 Hz (Ku-Band). Within an additional 10 seconds, the forward link frequency shall be fixed at a set value where it will remain throughout the remainder of the service unless Doppler compensation is re-enabled. When Doppler compensation is re-enabled via OPM-03, the re-enabling shall be interpreted as requiring a transition profile (analogous to the compensation inhibit profile) to slowly change the frequency from the fixed frequency to the applicable Doppler compensation profile. For Ka-Band, the forward link frequency Doppler compensation shall be inhibited within 20 seconds of receipt of the OPM-11 at the DIS, leaving the forward frequency fixed at the frequency of the Doppler compensation profile at the time of inhibition.

#### NOTE

Forward link Doppler compensation may also be terminated by using a User Reconfiguration, OPM - Class 03, in which "Doppler Compensation Required" is set to "0 = No."

For Shuttle S-Band forward link service, Doppler compensation of the PN rate shall be terminated only upon receipt of a Doppler compensation inhibit request from the NCC.

The message format and fields in this Doppler compensation inhibit request OPM are defined as follows:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	Doppler Compensation Inhibit
	0 = Other than SSA Shuttle
	1 = Carrier only
	2 = PN rate only
	3 = Both carrier and PN rate
	} SSA Shuttle
24	



### 9.3.3.12 Cancel SHO Request, OPM - Class 12

This message is used to request cancellation of either an ongoing or pending SHO. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
<u>7</u>	SHO ID
19	

### 9.3.3.13 TDRS Maneuver Approval, OPM - Class 13

As a result of a TDRS maneuver request message from the WSC, the NCC will transmit to WSC a message approving or denying the maneuver request. This message will be routed to the TOCC operator for action. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
7	TDRS Maneuver Request, OPM ID
1	Approval Code: 0 = Approved 1 = Rejected
	New Start Time: The contents of this field provide a suggested TDRS maneuver start time that would be acceptable to the NCC
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
2	Second
Variable	This is a free-form text field for comments

The character set for free-form text messages is provided in Section 13.

### 9.3.3.14 Acknowledgment of Message Received, OPM - Class 14

This message shall be sent to acknowledge receipt of a message. This message structure consists of only the OPM Message Header, since the "acknowledgment" subfield in the data subfield provides the ID of the message satisfactorily received.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header

### 9.3.3.15 Spacecraft State Vector, OPM - Class 15

The NCC shall use this message (or OPM-Class 10) to send TDRS and user spacecraft state vectors to WSC. This message structure is the same as that for the Spacecraft State Vector OPM - Class 10, except that the OPM class code in the OPM Header is 15.

### 9.3.3.16 Deleted

### 9.3.3.17 Deleted

### 9.3.3.18 Delta-T Adjustment, OPM - Class 18

This message shall be used by the NCC to adjust the epoch times of user state vectors resident at WSC. The structure of this message is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	
12	OPM Header	
4	User ID, Support Identification Code (SIC)	
2	User ID, Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)	
1	Sign	
	0 = Plus	} Delta-T
	1 = Minus	
5	Epoch Time Adjustment, LSD = 1 Second	
<hr/> 24		

## 9.3.4 WSC OPM's

### 9.3.4.1 SHO Status OPM - Class 51

This message shall be used to inform the NCC of the status of a SHO. The structure of this message is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
7	SHO ID
1	SHO Status Code: 0 = Accepted 1 = Rejected 2 = Problem at SHO start 3 = (Spare) 4 = Problem with processing User or TDRS trajectory at SHO start 5 = SHO terminated or cancelled

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
7	Conflicting SHO ID
2	Problem Code: 0 = No error 1 = Constraint on Service Start Time/SHO Receipt Time violation 2 = Unrecognizable parameter 3 = Parameter out of range 4 = No user ephemeris* 5 = Visibility check failure* 6 = Schedule conflict** 7 = Ground Antenna for TDRS not specified or designated TDRS not active 8 = Equipment not available* 9 = Acceleration exceeded (0.05 km/sec <sup>2</sup> )* 10 = No TDRS ephemeris* 11 = SHO directory table overflow 12 = Duplicate SHO ID* 13 = Invalid User Configuration 14 = WSC Software/Data Base Error 15 = Spare 16 = Altitude exceeded (40,000 km)* 17 = SHO duration too short or too long 18 = End-to-End Test SHO format error 19 = Spare
2	Service number within the SHO (1-16) (Note: A zero value denotes the problem is not related to a specific service.)
<hr/>	
31	

\* Will not cause SHO to be rejected. At SHO receipt, Status Code 0 will be used with Problem Codes 4, 10 and 12. Six minutes prior to SHO start, Status Code 2 will be used with Problem Code 8 and Status Code 4 will be used with Problem Codes 4,5,9,10, and 16. In the case of Problem Codes 5,9, and 16, SHO support will be provided. Problem Code 8 is used only when there is no equipment available at start of service. Problem Code 12 indicates SHO received with duplicate I.D. was not processed. SHO support of existing SHO will be provided.

\*\* If Problem Code 6 indicates a conflict with an ongoing Pseudo SHO, the conflicting SHO ID will be ASCII blanks. If the Problem Code is not equal to 6, the conflicting SHO ID field will contain either ASCII blanks or the ID of the SHO for which the OPM-51 is being sent. This field should be ignored if Problem Code is not equal to 6.

### 9.3.4.2 Return Channel Time Delay, OPM - Class 52

When a SHO includes a request for return channel time delay data, this message shall be used to send the NCC that data. The return channel time delay data will be obtained at the start and stop of the return service, when equipment configuration changes, and at service reconfiguration. These data will be sent to the NCC after termination of the return service. This OPM will not be provided for any GRGT scheduled support.

The RCTD OPM-52 provides a measurement of the time delay from the WSC SGLT Antenna to the time tagging of the return data in the DIS multiplexer/demultiplexer (MDM). This measurement is valid for DIS MDM return services with symbol rates  $\leq 6$  Msps for NRZ data (3 Msps for biphasic) per I or Q channel. The RCTD measurement shall be accurate to within one microsecond for data rates  $\geq 250$  kbps, and with 25 percent of the data bit period for data rates  $< 250$  kbps.

The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
	Time delay at service start (LSB = 1 microsecond)
7	I Channel
7	Q Channel
7	Spare
	Time delay at service stop (LSB = 1 microsecond)
7	I Channel
7	Q Channel
7	Spare
	Interim Time Delays
2	Number of Time Delays to follow
9	Day, Hour, Minute, Second of Delay Time
	Time Delay (LSB = 1 microsecond)
7	I Channel
7	Q Channel
7	Spare
67+30n	Repeat last 30 bytes as required

### 9.3.4.3 Preventive Maintenance (PM) Request, OPM - Class 53

The WSC shall request preventive maintenance (PM) periods from the NCC one week in advance of the requested date by using a preventive maintenance request message. The format for this message is free-form text; the message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
2	Number of 4800-bit data blocks
Variable	Data field for alphanumeric text. Unused characters shall be set to space. This data field length is limited to 560 bytes in the first 4800-bit data block and 574 bytes in each succeeding 4800-bit data block.

The character set for free-form text messages is provided in Section 13.

### 9.3.4.4 Special Request or Information, OPM - Class 54

This message shall be used to send free-form alphanumeric text from the WSC to the NCC. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
2	Number of 4800-bit data blocks
Variable	Data field for alphanumeric text. Unused characters shall be set to space. This data field length is limited to 560 bytes in the first 4800-bit data block and 574 bytes in each succeeding 4800-bit data block.

The character set for free-form text messages is provided in Section 13.

### 9.3.4.5 Service Terminated, OPM - Class 57

This message is sent from the WSC to the NCC to notify the NCC of the termination of a service.  
The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	Termination Reason: 0 = Normal completion of service 1 = Termination requested by OPM
1	Service Support Type: 0 = Forward 1 = Return 2 = Tracking 3 = Forward End-to-End Test 4 = Return End-to-End Test
7	Message ID of OPM or SHO which requested termination (set to blank if termination reason = 0)
	Termination Time
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
<u>2</u>	<u>Second</u>
43	

#### 9.3.4.6 TDRS Maneuver Request, OPM - Class 59

When the WSC desires to perform a TDRS maneuver which might have an impact on providing service, approval must be requested from the NCC. The structure for this OPM message is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
1	TDRS ID A = TDRS 1300 B = TDRS 1301 C = TDRS 1302 D = TDRS 1303 E = TDRS 1304 F = TDRS 1305 G = TDRS 1306 H = TDRS 1307 I = TDRS 1308 J = TDRS 1309
1	Type of Maneuver: 0 = E/W Stationkeeping 1 = N/S Stationkeeping 2 = Satellite Repositioning
	Start -
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
2	Second
	Stop -
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
2	Second
Variable	Narrative field for comments (This alpha-numeric text field is limited to 538 bytes.)

#### 9.3.4.7 Acknowledgment of Message Received, OPM - Class 60

In the event that there is no other pending message to be sent, this message shall be sent to acknowledge receipt of a message. This message structure consists of only the OPM header, since the "Acknowledgment" subfield in the data subfield provides the ID of the message satisfactorily received.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header

#### 9.3.4.8 Spacecraft State Vector Rejection, OPM - Class 61

Upon receipt of a state vector, WSC performs checks. If any of these checks should result in the detection of an unusable state vector, this rejection OPM will be sent to the NCC. The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
4	User ID, Support Identification Code (SIC)
2	User ID, Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
7	OPM ID (ID of the OPM - Class 10 or 15) of the rejected state vector message
Epoch Time of the Rejected State Vector:	
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
5	Second (LSD = 1 millisecond)
1	Problem Code: 0 = Checksum Error 1 = Maneuver Vector out of sequence 2 = User state vector epoch time check failed 3 = Syntax error 4 = Maximum number of vectors for a single User exceeded 5 = Spare 6 = Vector Magnitude < 6356 kilometers 7 = No Type 2 or 8 8 = Invalid Earth Station Vector Type 9 = Spare



### 9.3.4.9 OPM Status, OPM - Class 62

OPM's received from the NCC will be checked for validity. If any of these validity checks should result in the detection of an erroneous OPM, an OPM status message will be sent to the NCC with a Problem Code from the list below.

For certain OPM classes, an acceptance message with the Problem Code set to zero will be sent, acknowledging receipt of an OPM without detected errors. These OPM classes are:

- 2 Reacquisition\*
- 3 Reconfiguration\*
- 4 Forward Link Sweep\*
- 6 Forward Link EIRP Reconfiguration
- 7 Expanded User Frequency Uncertainty\*
- 11 Doppler Compensation Inhibit\*
- 12 Cancel SHO

The message structure is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
7	OPM ID of bad OPM message
2	OPM class code of bad message
2	Problem Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 = No problem</li><li>1 = Syntax error</li><li>2 = Specified SHO ID not found</li><li>3 = Specified service not found</li><li>4 = Specified service is not active or is undergoing change because of a preceding OPM, an equipment outage or a loss of lock</li><li>5 = Parameter out of range</li><li>6 = Incoming Queues Full</li><li>7 = User spacecraft not recognized</li><li>8 = OPM not applicable to the service designated</li><li>9 = Incomplete or ambiguous parameter designation</li><li>10 = Spare</li><li>11 = Equipment Conflict</li><li>12 = Required corresponding forward service is not in operation</li><li>13 = Connectivity table error (no TDRS/ground antenna match)</li></ul>

\* OPM-62 will be transmitted to the NCC upon completion of these actions at the WSC.

#### 9.3.4.10 Acquisition Failure Notification, OPM - Class 63

When an attempt to provide a return service requested in a SHO does not occur due to an inability to acquire or reacquire the user spacecraft, an acquisition failure notification OPM will be sent to the NCC. The affected SHO and service is identified in this message. The OPM header and subheader fully define this message:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
<hr/>	
23	

#### 9.3.4.11 Real-Time Mode, OPM - Class 64

WSC shall use this OPM to notify the NCC when a user enters and exits the Real-Time Mode. This OPM shall also be used to inform the NCC that a Real-Time maneuver sequence was interrupted and WSC generated a type 2 or 8 vector.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
1	1 = Real-Time Mode (enter) 2 = Normal Mode (exit) 3 = Real-Time Sequence interrupted
<hr/>	
24	

#### 9.3.4.12 Delta-T Adjustment Rejection, OPM - Class 65

This message shall be used by WSC to advise the NCC that a requested Delta-T adjustment has not been implemented. The structure of this message is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
4	User ID, Support Identification Code (SIC)
2	User ID, Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
7	OPM ID (ID of the rejected Delta-T adjustment, OPM-Class 18)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Problem Code: 1 = Spare 2 = Delta-T adjustment greater than the maximum (11 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds) allowed 3 = Syntax Error
<hr/> 26	

#### **9.3.4.13 Time Transfer, OPM - Class 66**

This message shall be used to provide time transfer data to the NCC. This message shall be transmitted to the NCC within 1 minute of termination of service for which time transfer was requested in the SHO. Multiple blocks may be required.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
12	OPM Header
11	OPM Subheader
4	Forward PN time delay (Binary, LSB = 10 nanoseconds)
4	Return PN time delay (Binary, LSB = 10 nanoseconds)
1	Number of Time Transfer Samples (Binary, 20 - 255)
5	NASA PB-1 Time Sample (Binary)
1	Receiver PN Lock 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
3	Forward Delta Time (Binary, LSB = 200 nanoseconds)
<hr/> 3	Return Delta Time (Binary, LSB = 200 nanoseconds)
32 + 12n	Repeat last 12 bytes for each measurement

#### 9.3.4.14 Stationkeeping/Momentum Dump Data, OPM - Class 67

This message shall be sent only to the FDF and the Special Projects and Missions on the TDM lines.

This message shall be manually generated and sent at least one hour prior to burn start time for stationkeeping maneuvers and at least 30 minutes prior to the first thruster action for momentum dump maneuvers. In the event that a stationkeeping maneuver is cancelled after sending the OPM-Class 67, an additional OPM-Class 67 shall be sent with identical values with the exception that the predicted delta velocity components shall be zero. In the event that a momentum dump is cancelled after sending the OPM-Class 67, an additional OPM-Class 67 shall be sent with identical values with the exception that the predicted momentum wheel delta RPM sum and difference shall be zero.

The message shall start in Byte 23 of the 4800 bit block. Bytes 19 through 22 shall contain zeros. The message structure is:

##### 9.3.4.14.1 TDRS F1-F7 Format

This section describes the OPM Class 67 format for TDRS F1-F7.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
2	Message Type 03
	Message Date/Time:
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
1	Message Source 0 = Danzante 1 = Cacique/GRGT
2	Message Class 67
4	TDRS SIC (1300-1306)
1	Activity 0 = Stationkeeping 1 = Momentum Dump

	Planned Start Time	Stationkeeping:
3	Day	Accurate to within
2	Hour	$\pm 1$ second
2	Minute	Momentum Dump:
2	Second	Accurate to within
		$\pm 10$ minutes

	Planned Stop Time	Stationkeeping:
3	Day	Accurate to within
2	Hour	$\pm 1$ second
2	Minute	Momentum Dump:
2	Second	Accurate to within
		$\pm 10$ minutes

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# Stationkeeping Information (Zeros if momentum dump)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	
Predicted Thruster Configuration		
4	1) ID #1	(+/-,A-Z,0-9,A-Z)
4	2) ID #2	(+/-,A-Z,0-9,A-Z)
4	3) Spare	(Zeros)
4	4) Spare	(Zeros)
Predicted Delta Velocity (ft./sec.)		Accurate to $\pm 5\%$
8	1) Body R	(+/-00.0000 to +/-99.9999)
8	2) Body I	(+/-00.0000 to +/-99.9999)
8	3) Body C	(+/-00.0000 to +/-99.9999)

# Momentum Dump Information (Zeros if stationkeeping)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	
1	Dump Type	
	0 = roll/yaw	
	1 = pitch	
Predicted Thruster Configuration		
4	1) ID #1	(+/-,A-Z,0-9,A-Z)
4	2) ID #2	(+/-,A-Z,0-9,A-Z)
4	3) Spare (Zeros)	All zeros for pitch Momentum unloads
4	4) Spare (Zeros)	
2	Predicted Pulse Count (pitch) or Predicted Pulse Pairs (roll/yaw)	Value 00-99 Accurate to $\pm 2$
Predicted Start Momentum (ft-lb-sec)		Accurate to $\pm 20\%$
5	1) Hx	( $\pm 0.00$ to $\pm 1.00$ )
5	2) Hy	( $\pm 0.00$ )
5	3) Hz	( $\pm 0.00$ to $\pm 1.00$ )
Predicted Stop Momentum (ft-lb-sec)		Accurate to $\pm 20\%$
5	1) Hx	( $\pm 0.00$ to $\pm 1.00$ )
5	2) Hy	( $\pm 0.00$ )
5	3) Hz	( $\pm 0.00$ to $\pm 1.00$ )

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	
	Predicted Momentum Wheel	Accurate to $\pm 20\%$
	1) Delta RPM	
7	Sum	( $\pm 000.00$ to $\pm 999.00$ )
	2) Delta RPM	
7	Difference	( $\pm 000.00$ to $\pm 999.00$ )
<u>7</u>		
140		

#### 9.3.4.14.1 TDRS HIJ Format

This section describes the OPM Class 67 format for TDRS HIJ.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
2	Message Type
	03
	Message Date/Time:
2	Year
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
1	Message Source
	0 = Danzante
	1 = Cacique/GRGT
2	Message Class
	67
4	TDRS SIC (1307-1309)
1	Activity
	0 = Stationkeeping
	1 = Momentum Dump
	Planned Start Time
3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
2	Second



### Planned Stop Time

3	Day
2	Hour
2	Minute
2	Second

### Stationkeeping Information (Zeros if momentum dump)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
Predicted Thruster Configuration	
4	1) ID #1 (0,A-Z,0-9,0)
4	2) ID #2 (0,A-Z,0-9,0)
4	3) Spare (Zeros)
4	4) Spare (Zeros)
Predicted Delta Velocity (m./sec.)	
8	1) Body R ( $\pm 00.0000 \pm 99.9999$ )
8	2) Body I ( $\pm 00.000$ to $\pm 99.9999$ )
8	3) Body C ( $\pm 00.0000$ to $\pm 99.9999$ )

### Momentum Dump Information (Zeros if stationkeeping)

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Dump Type
	0 = roll/yaw
	1 = pitch
Predicted Thruster Configuration	
4	1) ID #1 (0,A-Z,0-9,0)
4	2) ID #2 (0,A-Z,0-9,0)
4	3) Spare (Zeros)
4	4) Spare (Zeros)
2	Spare (Zeros)
Predicted Start Momentum (N-m-s)	
5	1) Hx ( $0.00 \pm 10.0$ )
5	2) Hy ( $-61.0 \pm 12.0$ )
5	3) Hz ( $0.00 \pm 10.0$ )

Predicted Stop Momentum (N-m-s)		
5	1) Hx	(0.00 ± 10.0)
5	2) Hy	(-61.0 ± 12.0)
5	3) Hz	(0.00 ± 10.0)
<u>14</u>	Spare (Zeros)	
140		

## 9.4 Message Subfield for SLR's (Service Level Status Report)

The WSC service level status information shall be sent from the WSC to the NCC in the form of service level status report (SLR's) as changes in equipment status occur or as requested verbally by the NCC. The service level status information for GRGT will be provided within Cacique SLRs in the SGLT 3 Service Chains and the End-to-End 3 Ground Antenna data items. The GRGT 11-m ground antenna service level status information will be provided using an OPM-54.

### 9.4.1 SLR Header

The SLR provides the service availability of each WSC ground terminal to the NCC for user service scheduling. SLR's shall be sent to the NCC (1) upon verbal request from the NCC, (2) upon change in any reported parameter within 15 minutes of the change.

The structure of an SLR header is:

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message type 1 = Tracking Data 2 = SHO - Routine 3 = OPM => 4 = SLR 5 = SA/SMAR Operations Data 6 = MA/SMAF Operations Data 7 = End-to-End Test Operations Data 8 = SHO - Periodic
25-31	7	SLR ID - A seven-digit number. SLR's shall be sequentially numbered in the order sent.*

\* SLR's which are sent for an equipment status change shall be numbered from 1 to 4,999,999 to 1. SLR's which are sent in response to a NCC request shall be numbered from 5,000,000 to 9,999,999 to 5,000,000.

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
32	1	SLR Type 0 = Report caused by change in equipment status 1 = Report by the NCC Verbal request
		Date/Time of SLR:
33-34	2	Year
35-37	3	Day
38-39	2	Hour
40-41	2	Minute
42-43	<u>2</u>	Second
	21	

### 9.4.1.1 SLR

The SLR Message shall use the following format:

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	<u>SGLT 1 Service Chains</u>	
44-45	2	SSA1F	N,C/0,1,2	2 = P&R
46-47	2	SSA1R	N,C/0,1,2	1 = P only
48-49	2	KSA1F/KaSA1F	N,C/0,1,2	0 = Unavailable
50-51	2	KSA1R/KaSA1R	N,C/0,1,2	N = No Change
52-53	2	Spare		C = Change
54-55	2	Spare		
56-67	2/service	(Repeat for SA2)	N,C/0,1,2	
68-69	2	MAF/SMAF	N,C/0,1,2	
70-72	3	MAR/SMAR	N,C/00-06	Number of MA/SMA return services chains available.
73-74	2	End-to-End Test	N,C/0,1	End-To-End Test is for all services except Ka. 1 = Available
<u>Computer Subsystems</u>				
75-76	2	TT&C	N,C/0,1,2	USS1, USS2 or
77-78	2	USS1	N,C/0,1,2	MA=0 implies
79-80	2	USS2	N,C/0,1,2	no services
81-82	2	MA/SMA	N,C/0,1,2	available for
83-84	2	EXEC	N,C/0,1,2	SSA1/KSA1/KaSA1,
85-86	2	LAN(CDCN)	N,C/0,1	SSA2/KSA2/KaSA2 or MA/SMA. TT&C, Executive (EXEC) or LAN = 0 implies no services available for this SGLT.

**SLR (Cont.)**

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>		
<u>SGLT 1 Service Chains</u>				
<u>TT&amp;C Chains</u>				
87-88	2	Command (CMD)	N,C/0,1,2	
89-90	2	Telemetry (TLM)	N,C/0,1,2	
91-92	2	Range	N,C/0,1,2	
<u>SGLT 2 Service Chains</u>				
93-141		(Repeat of 49 bytes of SGLT 1)		
<u>SGLT 3 Service Chains</u>				
142-190		(Repeat of 49 bytes of SGLT 1)		
				Represents GRGT SGLT status within a Cacique SLR
<u>Ground Terminal Antennas</u>				
191-192	2	North	N,C/0,1	1 = Available
193-194	2	Central	N,C/0,1	0 = Unavailable
195-196	2	South	N,C/0,1	North, Central and South
197-198	2	End-to-End 1	N,C/0,1	refer to K-Band availability only.
199-200	2	End-to-End 2	N,C/0,1	
201-202	2	End-to-End 3	N,C/0,1	Represents GRGT EET antenna status within a Cacique SLR
<u>DIS and CTFS</u>				
203-206	4	Multiplexer (MUX) (P)	N,C/000-075	000-0XX = number available
207-210	4	MUX (R)	N,C/000-075	
211-214	4	GSFC DEMUX (P)	N,C/000-030	
215-218	4	GSFC DEMUX (R)	N,C/000-030	
219-222	4	JSC DEMUX (P)	N,C/000-030	
223-226	4	JSC DEMUX (R)	N,C/000-030	
227-228	2	HDR MUX	N,C/0,1,2	
229-230	2	HDR DEMUX	N,C/0,1,2	
231-232	2	X MUX (Cross Strap Mux)	N,C/0,1,2	
233-235	3	LOR DEMUX	N,C/00-10	
236-237	2	A/B Switch (GSFC)	N,C/0,1	
238-239	2	A/B Switch (JSC)	N,C/0,1	

## SLR (Cont.)

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	
<u>DIS and CTFS (Cont.)</u>			
240-241	2	HDRR/P ( $\leq 150$ Mbps)	N,C/n      n = number available
242-243	2	SUE	N,C/0,1,2
244-245	2	SRDP	N,C/0,1,2
246-247	2	ADPE	N,C/0,1,2
248-249	2	LAN Backbone	N,C/0,1
250-251	2	LRBS	N,C/0,1
252-253	2	HRBS	N,C/0,1
254-255	2	CTFS	N,C/0,1
256-257	2	Secure/GSFC	N,C/0,1,2
258-259	2	Secure/Other GT	N,C/0,1,2
<u>TDRS</u>			
260-261	2	Spacecraft/ Available	A-J/A,S      A = All Serv. unavailable
262-263	2	SSA1F/R	0,1/0,1      S = Specified Serv.
264-265	2	KSA1F/R, KaSA1F/R	0,1/0,1      1 = Available
266-267	2	SSA2F/R	0,1/0,1      0 = Unavailable
268-269	2	KSA2F/R, KaSA2F/R	0,1/0,1      A-J = TDRS ID
270-271	2	MA/SMA F/R	0,1/0,1
272-319		(Repeat 12 bytes for 4 more spacecraft)	ASCII spaces indicate N/A
<u>Affected SHO I.D.</u>			
320-321	2	Number of SHO's affected (n)	When a SHO is no longer affected, it will be deleted from the list.
322-328	7	SHO I.D.1 xxxxxxx	
.	.	.	
.	.	.	
322-328+7(n-1)	7	SHO I.D.n yyyyyyy	

## SLR (Cont.)

<u>(Byte #s)</u>	<u>(# of Bytes)</u>	<u>Data Item</u>	<u>ETRO</u>
322-332+7n . .	11 . .	ETRO/Byte 1 . .	N,C/d,d,d,h,h,m,m/xxx . .
322-332+7n+11(m-1)	11	ETRO/Byte m	N,C/d,d,d,h,h,m,m/yyy

### Notes:

- (1) Affected SHO's are those which were in the integrated schedule but can no longer be supported because of an equipment failure. Only those SHO's whose earliest start time is earlier than the ETRO are affected SHO's. Receipt of new SHO's which are affected will also generate SLR's.
- (2) Estimated Time of Return to Operation (ETRO)/Byte is the estimated time of day to restore to operation the service or equipment whose first byte number is specified. If both P&R are unavailable, ETRO is the time to restore one (1) service or equipment. ETRO's will be listed in order of ascending byte numbers.
- (3) P = Prime R = Redundant
- (4) The SLR sent upon request from the NCC shall be the last previously sent SLR.
- (5) Secure/GSFC and other GT include MUX/DEMUX, BED and Security Equipment.
- (6) DIS ADPE, BACKBONE Local Area Network (LAN), Secure/GSFC or Common Time and Frequency System (CTFS) unavailable implies no NCC schedulable services from the respective ground terminal.
- (7) Low Rate Black Switch (LRBS) unavailable implies no data via the MDM.
- (8) High Rate Black Switch (HRBS) unavailable implies no LI data >10 Mbps and no non LI data >7 Mbps.
- (9) ETRO's will be updated (new SLR) 10 minutes prior to their expiration.
- (10) When redundant ADPE are in the Maintenance and Software Delivery Mode (MSM), they are considered to be available for user service.
- (11) Affected SHO's will be deleted from the SLR's (new SLR sent) at the SHO stop time.
- (12) All parameters are reported in each SLR.
- (13) A/B Switch (GSFC) = 0 implies no output from X MUXs and no input from GSFC DEMUXs.

## 9.5 Message Subfield for ODM's

The message subfield of the 4800-bit data block (bytes 23 through 596) shall be used to send operation data messages (ODM's). These messages shall be sent from WSC to the NCC once every five seconds. The staleness of the data provided at the DIS interface shall not exceed five seconds relative to the time that the data were acquired. The time tag in the ODM's shall be the time at which the data in the ODM were acquired. ODM's shall be sent from WSC to the NCC only for ongoing services.

An ODM consists of a header followed by a combination of subheaders and structured data items, to indicate each specific service and provide the related data.

For TDRS H, I, and J S-Band MA return service (SMAR) ODM's shall be provided within SA ODM formats while S-Band MA forward service (SMAF) ODMs shall be provided within MA ODM formats.

Separate SA/SMAR, MA/SMAF, and End-to-End Test ODM's are used to report on the active services for each TDRS. Therefore, if three TDRS's are providing both SA/SMAR and MA/SMAF services, six ODM's are required to report these operations data.

Angles 1, 2, and 3 in the following ODM headers provide the orientation of the local TDRS body coordinate system relative to the TDRS reference coordinate system. The local TDRS body coordinate system has its origin at the spacecraft center-of-mass, the Z-axis along the spacecraft longitudinal centerline and pointing toward the Earth, the Y-axis parallel to the solar array rotational axis and pointing toward the SGL antenna side of the spacecraft, and the X-axis completing the right-handed set. The TDRS reference coordinate system is the spacecraft attitude reference coordinate system with its origin at the spacecraft center of mass, the Z-axis in the orbit plane pointed toward the center of the Earth, the X-axis in the orbit plane pointed in the direction of spacecraft orbital motion, and the Y-axis completing the right-handed set. These angles transform the TDRS reference coordinates to local TDRS body coordinates, given by the following order of rotations: Angle 1 (yaw), a rotation about the Z-reference-axis; angle 2 (roll), a rotation about the resultant X-axis; and angle 3 (pitch), a rotation about the resultant Y-axis. The orientation of the local TDRS body coordinate system relative to the TDRS reference coordinate system will be provided to an accuracy of  $0.1^{\circ}$  in pitch and roll and  $0.25^{\circ}$  in yaw.

RF beam pointing data in the ODM's provide the orientation of the RF beam relative to the TDRS orientation. The angles to be reported shall be derived from the TDRS to user vector from which MA beamforming data was derived. The RF beam pointing parameters will be given as rotation angles from the local TDRS body coordinate system in the following order: Azimuth, a rotation about the Y-body-axis; and Elevation, a rotation about the resultant X-axis. The RF beam pointing shall be provided to an accuracy of  $0.5^{\circ}$  for SA and  $2.0^{\circ}$  for MA.

The DIS provides only Shuttle forward DQM ODM data. For TDRS F1-F7, TDRS orientation and RF beam pointing are provided by TTC for all applicable ODMs except for MA return service (provided by USS). All other data is provided by USS.



### 9.5.1 SA/SMAR ODM Header

An SA/SMAR ODM header is structured as follows:

<u>Byte #'s</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message Type 1 = Tracking Data 2 = SHO - Routine 3 = OPM (Operations) 4 = SLR (TDRSS Service Level Status) => 5 = SA/SMAR Operations Data 6 = MA/SMAF Operations Data 7 = End-to-End Test Operations Data 8 = SHO - Periodic
25-31	7	ODM ID The ID is a seven digit number. ODM's shall be sequentially numbered in the order sent, 1 to 9,999,999 to 1.
32	1	Spare
33	1	TDRS ID A = TDRS 1300 B = TDRS 1301 C = TDRS 1302 D = TDRS 1303 E = TDRS 1304 F = TDRS 1305 G = TDRS 1306 H = TDRS 1307 I = TDRS 1308 J = TDRS 1309
		TDRS Orientation (Defined in Section 9.5)
34-37	4	Angle 1-Yaw (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.25°)
38-41	4	Angle 2-Roll (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
42-45	4	Angle 3-Pitch (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
		} LSD = 0.1
		Time Tag:
46-47	2	Year
48-50	3	Day

<u>Byte #'s</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
51-52	2	Hour
53-54	2	Minute
55-56	2	Second
57-58	<u>2</u>	Number of SA/SMAR Services Reported in this ODM*
	36	

\* For TDRS A-G a maximum of 8 SA services (KSA2F, KSA2R, KSA1F, KSA1R, SSA2F, SSA2R, SSA1F, and SSA1R) may be reported. For TDRS H, I, and J a maximum of 13 (8 plus an additional 1-5 SMA services) may be reported.

## 9.5.2 SA/SMAR ODM Subheaders No. 1 thru 9

A selection of SA/SMAR ODM subheaders are used in an ODM, depending upon the type of SA/SMAR services for which the operations data is being reported. This causes variable positions for these and succeeding data within the message field.

### 9.5.2.1 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Type 0 = Forward 1 = Return
7	Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN)
2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
1	Service Support Subtype 1 = SSA1 (Antenna 1) 2 = SSA2 (Antenna 2) 3 = KSA1 (Antenna 1) 4 = KSA2 (Antenna 2) 5 = SMA 6 = KaSA1 (Antenna 1) 7 = KaSA2 (Antenna 2)
1	Support Function Subgroup 0 = Not Applicable* 1 = DG1 2 = DG2 3 = Shuttle

\* Field will be 0 = NA for Forward Service to normal user. Field will be 3 = Shuttle for Forward and Return Services to Shuttle.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
3	Spare
	RF Beam Pointing - Defined in Section 9.5
4	Azimuth $\pm 90^\circ$ Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
4	Elevation $\pm 90^\circ$ Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
1	Service Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = Not Used</li> <li>1 = SSA</li> <li>2 = KSA</li> <li>3 = Shuttle</li> <li>4 = SMA</li> <li>5 = KaSA</li> </ul>
1	Polarization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = LCP</li> <li>1 = RCP</li> </ul>
1	Link Status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = Active <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status will be active during the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Forward service is set-up and running</li> <li>b. Return service has achieved link lock</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>1 = Pending (equipment unavailable for service) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status will be pending during the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Both prime and redundant equipment required for this support are FAILED</li> <li>b. No TTC look angles available for antenna service</li> <li>c. No USS doppler correction</li> <li>d. Equipment not configured/reconfigured (event processing error)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2 = Acq/reacq (service is being initiated/reinitiated/reconfigured) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status will be acq/reacq during the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Link lock has not been achieved for initiation of a return service</li> <li>b. Link lock is not achieved for a return service recovering from a PENDING state</li> <li>c. Link lock is not achieved for a return service undergoing reconfiguration/reacquisition</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
-------------------	------------------

<u>2</u>	Spare
28	

### 9.5.2.2 SA ODM Subheader No. 2

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Command Channel PN Modulation 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Doppler Compensation 0 = Off 1 = On
4	Signal EIRP Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)*
10	Radiated Carrier Frequency (LSD = 10 Hz)**
1	Power Mode 0 = Normal 1 = High
1	Clock Presence (for all 5 seconds of the reporting interval) 0 = No 1 = Yes
2	Data Transition Density Percent Transitions (average of 5 one-second readings) 2 Digits (00-99)
<u>20</u>	

\* Signal EIRP shall be obtained from a table look-up, based on forward power mode, i.e., Normal or High/Acquisition. The tables shall be periodically updated, whenever the analogous tables for Pin Diode Attenuator (PDA) settings for the forward power modes are updated.

\*\* Radiated Carrier Frequency shall be set to the carrier frequency calculated for Doppler compensation and inhibit.

### 9.5.2.3 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 3

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Receiver Configuration 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-support
1	Doppler Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = One-Way 2 = Two-Way 3 = Cross-support
1	First Demodulator: (I Channel)* Type 1 = Integrated Receiver (IR) 2 = High Data Rate Receiver (HDDR)
1	Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	Signal Strength $C/N_O$ (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)*
1	Second Demodulator: (Q Channel)* Type 1 = IR 2 = HDRR
1	Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
<u>5</u>	Signal Strength $C/N_O$ (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)*
16	

\* When Demodulator Type is HDRR, Signal Strength  $C/N_O$  will be set invalid (ASCII Space). When the Demodulator Type is IR and the I or Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported  $C/N_O$  will be a minimum. If the demodulator is not used, both Type and Signal Strength  $C/N_O$  will be ASCII Space.

#### 9.5.2.4 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 4

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication - I Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indicator - Q Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	BER Status - I Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	BER Status - Q Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$

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4

\* BER Status not valid indicates no BIT SYNC Lock for uncoded service and no decoder lock for coded service. When Demodulator Type is HDRR (Subheader 3) and channel is configured for uncoded data, BER status will be set to not valid.

### 9.5.2.5 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration -I Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration - Q Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
3	I/Q Channel Power Ratio* Sign, 2 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dB)
1	Symbol Format Conversion from BIφ to NRZ - I Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Symbol Format Conversion from BIφ to NRZ - Q Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Data Channel Configuration SSAR/SMAR 0 = Single Data Source Identical coded data on I and Q Channels (DG1) G1 on I Channel, G2 on Q Channel (DG2) 1 = Dual Data Source 2 = Single Data Source G1 G2 (G3) of Alternate Data Bits on I Channel G1 G2 (G3) of Alternate Data Bits on Q Channel  KSAR/KaSAR 0 = Single Data Source 1 = Dual Data Source

\* This is the value for which the equipment is configured, i.e., from the SHO or OPM-03. The I/Q Channel Power Ratio will be ASCII space when BPSK is used.

### 9.5.2.6 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Data Coding, I Channel 0 = Uncoded 1 = Code 1 (Rate 1/2) 2 = Code 2 (Rate 1/2) 3 = Code 3 (Rate 1/3)
1	Data Coding, Q Channel 0 = Uncoded 1 = Code 1 (Rate 1/2) 2 = Code 2 (Rate 1/2) 3 = Code 3 (Rate 1/3)
1	G2 Inversion, I Channel 0 = Not inverted 1 = Inverted (ASCII space when Code 2 or 3 selected)
1	G2 Inversion, Q Channel 0 = Not inverted 1 = Inverted (ASCII space when Code 2 or 3 selected)
4	

### 9.5.2.7 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 7

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	DG1 Configuration 0 = I Channel Only 1 = Q Channel Only 2 = I and Q Channel
1	Range Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = Normal 2 = Cross-support
1	Mode 1 = Mode 1 2 = Mode 2 3 = Mode 3



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator* 0 = Noncoherent 1 = Coherent
4	

#### 9.5.2.8 SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No.8

The structure of this subheader is as follows. The 19 bytes shown will be repeated once (total of 38 bytes) for all ODMs except KSA Shuttle Return which will contain 2 repeats (total of 57 bytes) and SSA Shuttle which contains 19 bytes total. For Single Data Source only the first 19 bytes will be applicable. For Dual Data Source the first 19 byte field is for the I Channel and the second 19 byte field is for the Q Channel. For K-Shuttle the three 19 byte fields are for channels 1, 2, and 3. For K-Shuttle Mode 2, Channel 3 Subheader No. 8 is not applicable (i.e., ASCII Spaces). If DQM is not required for a channel, the 19 bytes will be ASCII Spaces.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Frame Synch Mode (at end of reporting period) 0 = Search 1 = Check 2 = Lock 3 = Flywheel
1	Clock Presence (for all 5 seconds of the reporting interval) 0 = No 1 = Yes
2	Data Transition Density Percent Transitions (average of 5 one-second readings) 2 Digits (00-99)
3	Percent Frames in Lock (Defined as the number of frames in lock divided by the expected number of frames during the 5 second reporting period)  $\% \text{Frames in Lock} = \frac{\text{Frame Lock Count}}{\text{Expected Frames}} \times 100$ $\% \text{Frames in Lock} = \frac{\text{Frame Lock Count}}{5 \times \left( \frac{\text{Data Rate}}{\text{Frame Length}} \right)} \times 100$ 000 - 100

\* This is an indicator of the user's carrier mode, i.e., coherent or non-coherent, as specified in the SHO or OPM-03.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
8	Sync Lock Dropout Count (for 5 second reporting interval) 00000000 - 99999999
4	Frame Sync Word BER (at ODM time tag) XEYY (exponent is assumed negative)
19	

#### 9.5.2.9 SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Receiver Configuration 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-support
1	Doppler Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = One-way 2 = Two-way 3 = Cross-support Data for SSA1/SMAR (1-5):*
1	IR Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	IR Signal Strength C/N <sub>0</sub> (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)**
1	SMA Return Link ID (1-5) (obtained from SHO)
1	SMA Return Link ID (1-6) (ID of SMAR equipment string including receiver)

\* Data for SSA1 and SMAR service will appear under SSA1. Data for SSA2 service will appear under SSA2, except for "deinterleaving selection," which is common to both SSA1, SSA2 and SMAR. For SSA1/SMAR services the first 18 bytes and the Deinterleaving selection byte of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. For SSA2 services the first 2 bytes, and bytes 19 through 35 of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. All non-applicable bytes are set to ASCII space (Ground Rule 9 in Section 2.2.5). For SSA combining all bytes of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. It is understood that, depending on the SSA combining approach, some parameters in the SSA1/SMAR and SSA2 fields will be identical, i.e., from the same indicators. Data for SSA combining service will appear under both SSA1/SMAR and SSA2.

\*\* When the I or Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported C/N<sub>0</sub> will be a minimum.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
4	Spare
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indicator - I Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = No Lock
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indicator - Q Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = No Lock
1	BER Status - I Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	BER Status - Q Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$

Data for SSA2:\*\*

\* BER Status not valid indicates no BIT SYNC Lock for uncoded service, and no decoder lock for coded service.

\*\* Data for SSA1 and SMAR service will appear under SSA1. Data for SSA2 service will appear under SSA2, except for "deinterleaving selection," which is common to both SSA1, SSA2 and SMAR. For SSA1/SMAR services the first 18 bytes and the Deinterleaving selection byte of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. For SSA2 services the first 2 bytes, and bytes 19 through 35 of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. All non-applicable bytes are set to ASCII space (Ground Rule 9 in Section 2.2.5). For SSA combining all bytes of SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9 are applicable. It is understood that, depending on the SSA combining approach, some parameters in the SSA1/SMAR and SSA2 fields will be identical, i.e., from the same indicators. Data for SSA combining service will appear under both SSA1/SMAR and SSA2.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	IR Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	IR Signal Strength C/N <sub>0</sub> (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)**
1	Spare
5	Spare
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indicator - I Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indicator - Q Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	BER Status - I Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	BER Status - Q Channel 0 = Status not valid* 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$

\* BER Status not valid indicates no BIT SYNC Lock for uncoded service, and no decoder lock for coded service.

\*\* When I or Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported C/N<sub>0</sub> will be a minimum.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Deinterleaving Selection* 0 = No deinterleaving 1 = I deinterleaved 2 = Q deinterleaved 3 = I & Q deinterleaved
<u>1</u>	Spare
36	

### 9.5.3 SA/SMAR ODM's

These messages are made up of an SA/SMAR ODM header and a selection of SA/SMAR ODM subheaders, followed by additional data items, the structures of which are provided in the following sections:

#### 9.5.3.1 SSA1 Forward

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1
20	SA ODM Subheader No. 2
19	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No.8 (Shuttle only- ASCII spaces when N/A)
1	Shuttle Carrier Doppler Compensation 0 = Off 1 = On
1	Shuttle PN Modulation 0 = Off 1 = On
1	Shuttle PN Rate Doppler Compensation 0 = Off 1 = On
1	Shuttle Data Configuration 1 = Mode 1 2 = Mode 2
<u>1</u>	
71	

\* If a channel is not used or if uncoded, this byte will be ASCII Space.

### 9.5.3.2 SSA2 Forward

This SA structure is the same as that for SSA1 Forward (9.5.3.1), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 2.

### 9.5.3.3 KSA1/KaSA1 Forward

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1
20	SA ODM Subheader No. 2
19	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8 (Shuttle only - ASCII spaces when N/A)
<hr/>	
67	

### 9.5.3.4 KSA2/KaSA2 Forward

This ODM structure is the same as that for KSA1 Forward (9.5.3.3), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 4 or 7 as applicable.

### 9.5.3.5 SSA1/SMA DG1 Return\*

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1
36	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9
8	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 7
38	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8
1	SSA Combining (Note: ASCII Space for SMA service) 0 = No 1 = Yes
<hr/>	
1	Spare
<hr/>	
120	

\* TDRS H, I, J SMA Return services will be provided within the SSA return format for up to five services and be provided using DG1 or DG2 formats as appropriate. Service support subtype will be 5 for these services.

### 9.5.3.6 SSA1/SMA DG2 Return\*

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1
36	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 9
8	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6
38	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8
1	SSA Combining (Note: ASCII Space for SMA service) 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	DG2 Modulation 0 = QPSK 1 = BPSK
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator** 0 = Noncoherent 1 = Coherent
<hr/>	
117	

### 9.5.3.7 SSA1 Shuttle Return

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1
19	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8
1	Receiver Configuration 0 = Normal 1 = Cross-support
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator** 0 = Noncoherent 1 = Coherent

\* TDRS H, I, J SMA Return services will be provided within the SSA return format for up to five services and be provided using DG1 or DG2 formats as appropriate. Service support subtype will be 5 for these services.

\*\* This is an indicator of the user's carrier mode, i.e., coherent or non-coherent, as specified in the SHO or OPM-03.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Doppler Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = One-way 2 = Two-way 3 = Cross-support
1	SSA Combining 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Mode 1 = Mode 1 2 = Mode 2 3 = Mode 3
3	Spare
	Data for SSA1*
1	IR Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	IR Signal Strength C/N <sub>0</sub> (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)**
1	BER Status 0 = Status not valid 1 = $BER \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > BER \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > BER \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > BER \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > BER \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > BER \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > BER \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $BER < 10^{-9}$
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock

\* Data for SSA1 service will appear under SSA1. Data for SSA2 service will appear under SSA2. Data for SSA combining service will appear under both SSA1 and SSA2. For SSA combining, if data from either SSA1 or SSA2 is invalid, both SSA1 and SSA2 will be invalid.

\*\* When the I and Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported C/N<sub>0</sub> will be a minimum.



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	Data for SSA2*
1	IR Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	IR Signal Strength C/N <sub>o</sub> (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)**
1	BER Status 0 = Status not valid 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
<hr/>	
71	

#### **9.5.3.8 Deleted**

#### **9.5.3.9 SSA2 DG1 Return**

This ODM structure is the same as that for SSA1 DG1 return (9.5.3.5), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 2.

#### **9.5.3.10 SSA2 DG2 Return**

This ODM structure is the same as that for SSA1 DG2 return (9.5.3.6), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 2.

\* Data for SSA1 service will appear under SSA1. Data for SSA2 service will appear under SSA2. Data for SSA combining service will appear under both SSA1 and SSA2. For SSA combining, if data from either SSA1 or SSA2 is invalid, both SSA1 and SSA2 will be invalid.

\*\* When the I and Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported C/N<sub>o</sub> will be a minimum.

9.5.3.11 SSA2 Shuttle Return

This ODM structure is the same as that for SSA1 shuttle return (9.5.3.7), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 2.

9.5.3.12 Deleted

9.5.3.13 KSA1/ DG1 Return

# of Bytes	Data Item		
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1		
16	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 3		
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 4		
8	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5		
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6		
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 7		
38	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8		
1	(TDRS F1-F7)	Autotrack Status	(TDRS H,I,J)
	Disabled	= 0 =	Disabled
	No signal presence	= 1 =	No signal presence
	Signal presence – no zero crossing	= 2 =	Signal presence
	Zero crossing – both axes	= 3 =	N/A
	Autotrack – fine pointing mode	= 4 =	Autotrack – zero crossing both axes
6	Spare		

Search Mode

Enabled

109

### 9.5.3.14 KSA1/KaSA1 DG2 Return

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>				
28	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 1				
16	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 3				
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 4				
8	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 5				
4	SA/SMAR ODM Subheader No. 6				
38	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8				
1	(TDRS F1-F7)	Autotrack Status	(TDRS H,I,J)		
	Disabled	= 0 =	Disabled	} Search Mode	} Enabled
	No signal presence	= 1 =	No signal presence		
	Signal presence – no zero crossing	= 2 =	Signal presence		
	Zero crossing – both axes	= 3 =	N/A		
	Autotrack – fine pointing mode	= 4 =	Autotrack – zero crossing both axes		
6	Spare				
1	DG2 Modulation				
	0 = QPSK				
	1 = BPSK				
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator*				
	0 = Noncoherent				
	1 = Coherent				
1	Spare				
108					

\* This is an indicator of the user's carrier mode, i.e., coherent or noncoherent, as specified in the SHO or OPM-03.

### 9.5.3.15 KSA1 Shuttle Return

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>			
28	SA/SMAR Subheader No. 1			
57	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8			
1	(TDRS F1-F7) Autotrack (TDRS H,I,J)	Status		
	Disabled	= 0 =	Disabled	} Search Mode
	No signal presence	= 1 =	No signal presence	
	Signal presence – no zero crossing	= 2 =	Signal presence	
	Zero crossing – both axes	= 3 =	N/A	
	Autotrack – fine pointing mode	= 4 =	Autotrack – zero crossing both axes	} Enabled
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator*			
	0 = Noncoherent			
	1 = Coherent			
1	Doppler Tracking Status			
	0 = Inactive			
	1 = One-way			
	2 = Two-way			
1	HD RR Lock Indication for Mode 1			
	0 = No Lock			
	1 = Lock			
5	Spare			
1	IR Lock Indication for Mode 1 or Mode 2			
	0 = No Lock			
	1 = Lock			
5	IR Signal Strength Indication for Mode 1 or Mode 2 $C/N_0$ (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)**			
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication - Mode 1 or Mode 2, Channel 1			
	0 = No Lock			
	1 = Lock			

\* This is an indicator of the user's carrier mode, i.e., coherent or noncoherent, as specified in the SHO or OPM-03.

\*\* When the IR  $E_b/N_0$  estimate exceeds 12 dB, the reported  $C/N_0$  will be a minimum.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication - Mode 1 or Mode 2, Channel 2* 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication - Mode 1, Channel 3 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	BER Status - Mode 1, Channel 3 0 = Status not valid 1 = $BER \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > BER \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > BER \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > BER \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > BER \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > BER \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > BER \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $BER < 10^{-9}$
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration - Mode 1 or Mode 2, Channel 1 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration - Mode 1 or Mode 2, Channel 2 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration - Mode 1, Channel 3 0 = No 1 = Yes

\* For 1.024 MHz Subcarrier, the IR Lock Indication is for the 1.024 MHz Carrier, not the data, and DQM data is not applicable.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Shuttle Mode
	1 = Mode 1
	2 = Mode 2, Channel 3-Digital
	3 = Mode 2, Channel 3-Analog
	4 = Mode 2, Channel 3-TV
<u>9</u>	Spare
117	

#### **9.5.3.16 Deleted**

#### **9.5.3.17 KSA2 DG1 Return**

This ODM structure is the same as that for KSA1 DG1 return (9.5.3.13), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 4.

#### **9.5.3.18 KSA2/KaSA2 DG2 Return**

This ODM structure is the same as that for KSA1/KaSA1 DG2 return (9.5.3.14), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 4 or 7 as applicable.

#### **9.5.3.19 KSA2 Shuttle Return**

This ODM structure is the same as that for KSA1 shuttle return (9.5.3.15), except that the service support subtype in Subheader No. 1 equals 4.

#### **9.5.3.20 Deleted**

### **9.5.4 MA/SMAF ODM Header**

The structure of the MA/SMAF ODM Header is:

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message Types
		1 = Tracking Data
		2 = SHO - Routine
		3 = OPM (Operations Messages)
		4 = SLR (TDRSS Service Level Status)
		5 = SA/SMAR Operations Data
		=> 6 = MA/SMAF Operations Data
		7 = End-to-End Test Operations Data
		8 = SHO - Periodic

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
25-31	7	ODM ID The ID is a seven digit number. ODM's shall be sequentially numbered in the order sent, 1 to 9,999,999 to 1
32	1	Spare
33	1	TDRS ID A = TDRS 1300 B = TDRS 1301 C = TDRS 1302 D = TDRS 1303 E = TDRS 1304 F = TDRS 1305 G = TDRS 1306 H = TDRS 1307 I = TDRS 1308 J = TDRS 1309
		TDRS Orientation (Defined in Section 9.5)
34-37	4	Angle 1-Yaw (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.25°)
38-41	4	Angle 2-Roll (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
42-45	4	Angle 3-Pitch (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
		Time Tag:
46-47	2	Year
48-50	3	Day
51-52	2	Hour
53-54	2	Minute
55-56	2	Second
57-58	2	Number of MA services reported in this ODM
59-66	8	Spare
	44	

} LSD = 0.1

### 9.5.5 MA/SMA ODMs

An MA/SMAF ODM is made up of an MA/SMAF ODM header, followed by a series of data sets for the active MA/SMA Forward or Return MA services. For TDRS H, I, and J, only SMAF is applicable. SMAR ODMs are provided within SA ODM structures.

### 9.5.5.1 MA/SMA Forward

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Type 0 = Forward 1 = Return
7	Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN)
2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
3	Spare
	RF Beam Pointing: (Defined in Section 9.5)
4	Azimuth ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
4	Elevation ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
4	Signal EIRP* Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
10	Radiated Carrier Frequency** (LSD = 10 Hz)

\* Signal EIRP shall be obtained from a table look-up. The table shall be periodically updated, whenever the analogous table for PDA settings for the forward power mode is updated.

\*\* Radiated Carrier Frequency shall be set to the carrier frequency calculated for Doppler compensation and inhibit.



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	<p>Link Status</p> <p>0 = Active Status will be active during the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forward service is set-up and running</li> <li>Return service has achieved link lock</li> </ol> <p>1 = Pending (equipment unavailable for service) Status will be pending during the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both prime and redundant equipment required for this support are FAILED</li> <li>No TTC look angles available for antenna service</li> <li>No USS doppler correction</li> <li>Equipment not configured/reconfigured (event processing error)</li> </ol> <p>2 = Acq/reacq (service is being initiated/reinitiated/reconfigured) Status will be acq/reacq during the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link lock has not been achieved for initiation of a return service</li> <li>Link lock is not achieved for a return service recovering from a PENDING state</li> <li>Link lock is not achieved for a return service undergoing reconfiguration/reacquisition</li> </ol>
1	<p>Clock Presence (for all 5 seconds of the reporting interval)</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>
2	<p>Data Transition Density</p> <p>Percent Transitions (average of 5 one-second readings) 2 Digits (00 - 99)</p>

### 9.5.5.2 MA Return

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Type 0 = Forward 1 = Return
7	Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN) Section 11.
2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
38	SA/MA/SMA ODM Subheader No. 8
2	MA Return Link ID (1-5) (obtained from SHO)
6	Spare
	RF Beam Pointing: (Defined in Section 9.5)
4	Azimuth ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
4	Elevation ( $\pm 90^\circ$ ) Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = $0.1^\circ$ )
2	MA Return Link ID (1-6) (ID of the MAR equipment string, including receiver.)
1	Doppler Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = One-way 2 = Two-way 3 = Cross Support
1	Range Tracking Status 0 = Inactive 1 = Active 2 = Cross Support

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Receiver Coherency Indicator* 0 = Noncoherent 1 = Coherent
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration, I Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Data Format Conversion Configuration, Q Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
3	I/Q Channel Power Ratio** Sign, 2 Digits, (LSD = 0.1 dB)
1	Symbol Format Conversion-BIϕ to NRZ, I Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Symbol Format Conversion-BIϕ to NRZ, Q Channel 0 = No 1 = Yes
1	Configuration 0 = I Channel only 1 = Q Channel only 2 = I and Q Channel
1	IR Lock Indicator 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
5	IR Signal Strength Indication $C/N_0$ *** (LSB = 0.1 dB-Hz)

\* This is an indicator of the user's carrier mode, i.e., coherent or non-coherent, as specified in the SHO or OPM-03.

\*\* I/Q Channel Power Ratio will be ASCII Space when BPSK is used.

\*\*\* When the I and Q Channel BER Status equals 7 or 8, the reported  $C/N_0$  will be a minimum.

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication, I Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Symbol Synchronizer Lock Indication, Q Channel 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	BER Status-I Channel 0 = Status not valid 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	BER Status-Q Channel 0 = Status not valid 1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$ 2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$ 3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$ 4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$ 5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$ 6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$ 7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$ 8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
1	Data Channel Configuration 0 = Single 1 = Dual (I and Q)
1	Link Status 0 = Active Status will be active during the following conditions: a. Forward service is set-up and running b. Return service has achieved link lock

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
	1 = Pending (equipment unavailable for service) Status will be pending during the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both prime and redundant equipment required for this support are FAILED</li> <li>No TTC look angles available for antenna service</li> <li>No USS doppler correction</li> <li>Equipment not configured/reconfigured (event processing error)</li> </ol>
	2 = Acq/reacq (service is being initiated/reinitiated/reconfigured) Status will be acq/reacq during the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link lock has not been achieved for initiation of a return service</li> <li>Link lock is not achieved for a return service recovering from a PENDING state</li> <li>Link lock is not achieved for a return service undergoing reconfiguration/reacquisition</li> </ol>
1	Spare
1	Mode <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mode 1</li> <li>Mode 2</li> </ol>
1	G2 Inversion-I Channel* <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not inverted</li> <li>Inverted</li> </ol>
1	G2 Inversion-Q Channel* <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not inverted</li> <li>Inverted</li> </ol>

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93

\* G2 Inversion will be ASCII Space when channel is not used, e.g., BPSK.

### 9.5.6 End-to-End Test ODM Header

The structure of the End-to-End Test header is:

<u>Byte #</u>	<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
23-24	2	Message Types 1 = Tracking Data 2 = SHO - Routine 3 = OPM (Operations) 4 = SLR (TDRSS Service Level Status) 5 = SA Operations Data 6 = MA Operations Data => 7 = End-to-End Test Operations Data 8 = SHO - Periodic
25-31	7	ODM ID The ID is seven digit number. ODM's shall be sequentially numbered in the order sent, 1 to 9,999,999 to 1.
32	1	Spare (ASCII Space)
33	1	TDRS ID A = TDRS 1300 B = TDRS 1301 C = TDRS 1302 D = TDRS 1303 E = TDRS 1304 F = TDRS 1305 G = TDRS 1306 H = TDRS 1307 I = TDRS 1308 J = TDRS 1309 TDRS Orientation (Defined in Section 9.5)
34-37	4	Angle 1-Yaw (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.25°)
38-41	4	Angle 2-Roll (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
42-45	4	Angle 3-Pitch (0-360°, to accuracy of 0.1°)
		} LSD = 0.1
		Time Tag:
46-47	2	Year
48-50	3	Day
51-52	2	Hour
53-54	2	Minute
55-56	2	Second
57-58	2	Number of End-to-End Test services reported in this ODM.
		36

### 9.5.7 End-to-End Test ODM Subheader

The structure of this subheader is:

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	Service Support Type 0 = Forward 1 = Return
7	Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN)
2	Vehicle Identification Code (VIC)
1	Service Support Subtype/Configuration 0 = MA 1 = SSA 2 = KSA 3 = S-Band Shuttle 4 = K-Band Shuttle 5 = SMA
1	Antenna Polarization 0 = LCP 1 = RCP
1	Spare
<u>3</u>	Spare
16	

### 9.5.8 End-to-End Test ODM's

These messages are made up of an End-to-End Test ODM header followed by a series of End-to-End Test ODM subheaders and data sets for the active end-to-end test services: i.e., simultaneous forward, return and tracking for one SSA and one KSA (including Shuttle) or for one MA and one KSA for each SGLT. The requirement for one SSA or one MA shall be interpreted to mean one S-Band forward, return, and tracking, and shall include cross support testing. ODM's for the end-to-end test forward, return, and tracking services are as described in Section 9.5.1 through 9.5.5.

### 9.5.8.1 End-to-End Test ODM, Forward

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
16	End-to-End Test ODM subheader
4	Simulation G/T Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dB/°K)
10	Forward Link Frequency, (LSD = 10 Hz)*
1	Command Channel Lock** 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Carrier Lock (PTE Demodulator) 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Bit Sync Lock*** 0 = No Lock 1 = Lock
1	Spare

\* This is the radiated carrier frequency. It is a repeat of the same parameter in SA ODM Subheader No. 2.

\*\* Command Channel Lock is an indication of a lock/no lock condition for the command channel PN code, i.e., the Gold code of length  $2^{10} - 1$  chips. This data item is not applicable (ASCII space) for command rates >300 kbps.

\*\*\* Bit Sync Lock is an indication of a lock/no lock condition of the bit synchronizer for the modulation on the command channel. This data item is applicable at all command data rates.



<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
1	BER Status*
	0 = Status not valid
	1 = $\text{BER} \geq 10^{-3}$
	2 = $10^{-3} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-4}$
	3 = $10^{-4} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-5}$
	4 = $10^{-5} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-6}$
	5 = $10^{-6} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-7}$
	6 = $10^{-7} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-8}$
	7 = $10^{-8} > \text{BER} \geq 10^{-9}$
	8 = $\text{BER} < 10^{-9}$
<u>1</u>	Spare
36	

#### 9.5.8.2 End-to-End Test ODM, Return

<u># of Bytes</u>	<u>Data Item</u>
16	End-to-End Test ODM Subheader
4	Simulated EIRP Sign, 3 Digits (LSD = 0.1 dBw)
10	Return Link Frequency, (LSD = 10 Hz)**
<u>2</u>	Spare
32	

\* This BER Status is valid only for locally generated End-To-End Test data.

\*\* For non-coherent services this is the RF frequency transmitted from the End-to-End Test Antenna. For coherent services this is N/A.

## Section 10. Polynomial Encoding and Decoding

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### 10.1 Polynomial Encoding

Polynomial encoding a data block consists of 1) dividing a message polynomial,  $M(x)$ , by a generator polynomial,  $G(x)$ , 2) discarding the resulting quotient, and 3) transmitting the resulting remainder polynomial,  $R(x)$ , along with  $M(x)$ .

For the 4800-bit data block, the message bits to be encoded (i.e., Bits 25 through 4776) are treated as coefficients of a polynomial,  $M(x)$ , with a dummy variable,  $x$ , and having the highest order term as  $[Bit\ 25] x^{4751}$ . The message polynomial is defined as:

$$M(x) = x^{22} [m(x)]$$

The message polynomial is modulo 2 divided by the generator polynomial, where  $G(x)$  is defined as:

$$G(x) = x^{22} + x^{20} + x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^3 + x + 1$$

The results of this division provides a 22-bit remainder which is treated as a 21st degree polynomial,  $R(x)$ , with coefficients corresponding to the 22-bit remainder.

The remainder polynomial is added to the message polynomial for transmission. This sum polynomial,  $M(x) + R(x)$ , is integrally modulo 2 divisible by  $G(x)$ , (i.e., provides a remainder of zero).

#### NOTE

In the encoding process, the two flag bits (Bits 4777 and 4778) are "bypassed."

### 10.2 Polynomial Decoding

Polynomial decoding the received encoded data block consists of dividing  $[M(x) + R(x)]$  by  $G(x)$ . In the absence of errors (i.e.,  $M(x) + R(x) = M(x) + R(x)$ ), the remainder of this division will be 22 zeroes. If the remainder is nonzero, error(s) have occurred in  $M(x) + R(x)$  during transmission.

#### NOTE

In the decoding process, the two flag bits (Bits 4777 and 4778) are "bypassed."

## **Section 11. Support Identifier Code (SUPIDEN)**

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The SUPIDEN consists of a maximum of seven alphanumeric characters. The characters are divided into three groups as follows:

- a. The first character (class) (position one) is always alpha and will indicate the parent organization having project management responsibility or the requestor of support for a particular activity.

### **NOTE**

This character may change if an organization requests the STDN to support a spacecraft whose project management responsibility belongs to another organization. For example, Mariner support by the STDN at the request of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) would be prefaced by a J, but a tracking experiment by the Networks Division using Mariner (with the concurrence of JPL) might indicate a G.

- b. The next four characters, Support Identification Code (SIC) (positions two through five), are always numeric and identify the particular spacecraft or activity being supported. Once assigned in the early planning stages, these numeric characters will never change throughout the life of a mission. That is to say, from the original assignment of a designation throughout the support lifetime until the termination of support for this mission, the numeric designation will never change.
- c. The last two characters (function) (positions six and seven) are alphanumeric and describe the major type of support being provided or referenced.

An example of a completed support identifier code for SAS-3 orbital support is:

A1041MS

A - Goddard Mission Operations Division (requestor)

1041-SAS-3 Spacecraft Designation

MS - Mission Support (orbital)

### **NOTE**

If two titles are given, the first title will be the official title and the second title will be given for information purposes only.

## Section 12. Tracking Service Data

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### 12.1 Tracking Service Data Format

#### 12.1.1 General

The user spacecraft tracking service data parameters identified in Table 12-1 of this section shall be transmitted from each WSC ground terminal to the FDF, JSC and LI. The TDRS tracking service data parameters identified in paragraph 12.1.5 shall be transmitted from each WSC ground terminal to the FDF. The staleness of data provided by the SGLT at the DIS shall not exceed five seconds relative to the time of measurement.

Each tracking data sample shall be formatted in accordance with the NASA Universal Tracking Format. All tracking data messages shall consist of one or more standard TDRSS 4800-bit blocks, with each block containing at least one tracking data sample in the data field of the block.

Formatting the tracking data for transmission requires generating a 4800-bit block which consists of a network control header, a TDRSS header for FDF and LI TDMs, a unique TDRSS header for JSC TDMs, a time field, a data field, and an error control field. The bytes of the tracking data samples for JSC TDMs shall be formatted LSB first. The time field and the error control field shall be set to a logical one state by the SGLT. The format of the unique TDRSS header for TDMs destined for JSC is shown below:

Bit		Bit
49	01 <sub>16</sub>	64
65	Message Type - MSB 213	80
81	0 0 0 Number of Bits in Data Field	96

Table 12-1 defines the message format and fields for the TDRSS user tracking service data message.

#### 12.1.2 Tracking Data Destination

All user tracking data shall be sent to the LI. All user tracking data, designated by predefined Support Identification Codes (bytes 7-8 of Table 12-1), shall be sent to the FDF and JSC and shall be logged. TDRS tracking data (defined in paragraph 12.1.5) shall be sent to the FDF and LI. Tracking data sent to the LI shall not be recorded.

#### 12.1.3 Ground Rules

The following ground rule applies to tracking service data messages:

- a. Acknowledgment of message receipt from the FDF is not required.

#### 12.1.4 Data Field Description

A description of each data field in the tracking sample is given below:

- a. Message Leader. Bytes 1-5 are constants used to conform to the NASA Universal Tracking format.
- b. Current Year. The contents of this field (byte 6) shall be the two least significant digits of the current year. The Least Significant Bit (LSB) equals 1 year.

**Table 12-1. TDRSS User Tracking Service Data Format**

BYTE	BYTE FORMAT	# OF BITS	BYTE CONTENTS
1	HEXADECIMAL	8	OD <sub>16</sub>
2	HEXADECIMAL	8	OA <sub>16</sub>
3	HEXADECIMAL	8	O1 <sub>16</sub>
4	HEXADECIMAL	8	41 <sub>16</sub>
5	HEXADECIMAL	8	41 <sub>16</sub>
6	BINARY	8	CURRENT YEAR
7-8	BINARY	16	SUPPORT IDENTIFICATION CODE (SIC)
9-10	BINARY	16	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION CODE (VIC)
11-14	BINARY	32	TIME TAG (SECONDS OF YEAR)
15-18	BINARY	32	TIME TAG (MICROSECONDS OF SECOND)
19-22	BINARY	32	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA ANGLE AXIS NO. 1 (AZIMUTH)
23-26	BINARY	32	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA ANGLE AXIS NO. 2 (ELEVATION)
27-32	BINARY	48	RANGE (ROUND TRIP LIGHT TIME)
33-38	BINARY	48	DOPPLER COUNT
39-40	HEXADECIMAL	16	00 <sub>16</sub> (EACH BYTE)
41-44	BINARY	32	REFERENCE FREQUENCY
45	HEXADECIMAL	8	60 <sub>16</sub>
46	BINARY	8	FORWARD LINK GROUND ANTENNA I.D.
47	HEXADECIMAL	8	60 <sub>16</sub>
48	BINARY	8	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA I.D.
49	BINARY	8	TDRS I.D.'s (FORWARD AND RETURN LINK)
50	BINARY/DISCRETE	8	MA RETURN LINK I.D., TDRS TRACKING DATA ONLY INDICATOR, TRACKING SERVICE CONFIGURATION
51	DISCRETE	8	DATA VALIDITY
52	HEXADECIMAL	8	FREQUENCY BAND AND SERVICE TYPE

**Table 12-1. TDRSS User Tracking Service Data Format (Cont'd)**

BYTE	BYTE FORMAT	# OF BITS	BYTE CONTENTS
53-54	HEXADECIMAL/ DISCRETE/BINARY	16	TRACKER TYPE, END OF TRACK, AND SAMPLE RATE
55	DISCRETE/BINARY	8	SERVICE LINK I.D., SINGLE ACCESS TDRS/GROUND TERMINAL CARRIER FREQUENCY I.D., TDRS AND RF BEAM ORIENTATION DATA VALIDITY
56	DISCRETE/BINARY	8	NASA GROUND-BASED TDRS TRACKING DATA TRANSPONDER I.D., USER BIT RATE INDICATOR
57-62	BINARY	48	TDRS ORIENTATION
63-68	BINARY	48	TDRS RF BEAM ORIENTATION
69	BINARY	6	STATUS BITS FOR PN LOCK, CARRIER LOCK, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, SGLT, SA EQUIPMENT STRING
69	BINARY	2	00 <sub>16</sub> , SPARE BITS
70-72	HEXADECIMAL	24	00 <sub>16</sub> (EACH BYTE), SPARES
73	HEXADECIMAL	8	04 <sub>16</sub>
74	HEXADECIMAL	8	OF <sub>16</sub>
75	HEXADECIMAL	8	OF <sub>16</sub>

- c. Support Identification Code. The contents of this field (bytes 7-8) shall be the SIC, or the Support Identification Code of the TDRS providing the return link service when the user is a NASA ground-based transponder. The SIC will be assigned by NASA.
- d. Vehicle Identification Code. The contents of this field (bytes 9-10) shall be the vehicle identification code assigned by NASA. The combination of SIC and vehicle identification code will be unique for each user or TDRS as described in c. above.
- e. Time Tag. The contents of these fields shall be a multiple of the sample rate and shall be the seconds of year (bytes 11-14) and the microseconds of the second (bytes 15-18). Time for seconds of the year is referenced to 00:00:00.0 January 1 of the current year. The LSB of byte 14 equals one second. The LSB of byte 18 equals one microsecond.
- f. Return Link Ground Antenna Angle. The contents of these fields (bytes 19-22 and bytes 23-26) shall be the ground antenna angles associated with the return link providing the tracking service. Azimuth shall be measured in the local horizontal plane positive clockwise from north. The local horizontal plane is defined to be perpendicular to the local gravitational vertical. Elevation shall be measured positive above local horizontal. The resolution of each angle shall be 0.0055°. These angles shall be reported to the FDF with an uncertainty  $\leq 0.03^\circ$ . The angles in both fields shall be represented by fractions of a circle. For both fields, the LSB equals  $360.0^\circ \times 2^{-32}$  and the Most Significant Bit (MSB) equals  $180.0^\circ$ . Bytes 19-22 shall contain azimuth. Bytes 23-26 shall contain elevation.

- g. Range. The contents of this field (bytes 27-32) shall be the range measurement (round trip light time) to a resolution of one nanosecond. The LSB of this field equals 2-8 nanosecond.
- h. Doppler Count. The contents of this field (bytes 33-38) shall be the count of the Doppler counter. The LSB of this field equals one cycle of the biased Doppler signal ( $240.\bar{0}$  MHz + 1000 fd for S-Band and  $240.\bar{0}$  MHz + 100 fd for Ku-Band). The count shall be cumulative for the duration of the tracking service.
- i. Byte 39. Constant ( $00_{16}$ ).
- j. Byte 40. Constant ( $00_{16}$ ).
- k. Reference Frequency. The contents of this field (bytes 41-44) shall be the frequency used for Doppler extraction. The LSB of this field equals 10 Hz, which is the required resolution of the reference frequency.

The tracking reference frequency shall be included in all tracking data frames, regardless of the range and Doppler validity status. During periods of Doppler compensation, the frequency provided shall be the current actual frequency, applicable within 0.1 seconds of the tracking frame time tag. If Doppler compensation is not required, the tracking reference frequency shall be available at least 2 seconds before the scheduled service start.

- l. Byte 45. Constant ( $60_{16}$ ).
- m. Forward Link Ground Antenna ID. The contents of this field (byte 46) shall be the WSC ground antenna ID associated with the TDRS which is providing the forward link for the tracking service. The ground antenna IDs as defined by NASA are:

<u>Danzante ID</u>	<u>Cacique ID</u>	<u>GRGT ID</u>	<u>Ground Antenna</u>
0	0	0	None (for one-way tracking service)
47	9	94	North antenna
48	10	N/A	Central antenna
49	11	N/A	South antenna
25	33	N/A	S-Band antenna

- n. Byte 47. Constant ( $60_{16}$ ).

- o. Return Link Ground Antenna ID. The contents of this field (byte 48) shall be the WSC ground antenna ID associated with the TDRS which is providing the return link for the tracking service. The ground antenna IDs are:

<u>Danzante ID</u>	<u>Cacique ID</u>	<u>GRGT ID</u>	<u>Ground Antenna</u>
47	9	94	North antenna
48	10	N/A	Central antenna
49	11	N/A	South antenna
25	33	N/A	S-Band antenna

- p. TDRS IDs. The contents of this field (byte 49) shall be the 4-bit identification of the TDRS providing the forward link and 4-bit identification of the TDRS providing the return link for the tracking service.

NASA has defined a unique Support Identification Code (SIC) for each TDRS as follows:

TDRS-A : 1300  
TDRS-B : 1301  
TDRS-C : 1302

. .  
. .  
. .

TDRS-J : 1309

The WSC shall perform a transformation from the SIC to a unique 4-bit code for each TDRS. The transformation shall be:

SIC minus 1299 equals unique 4-bit TDRS ID:

TDRS-A : 1  
TDRS-B : 2  
TDRS-C : 3

. .  
. .  
. .

TDRS-J : 10

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bits 5-8	Forward link TDRS ID, 0 <sub>16</sub> shall indicate forward link not supporting. The LSB is Bit 5.
Bits 1-4	Return link TDRS ID, 0 <sub>16</sub> will not be used. The LSB is Bit 1.

- q. MA Return Link ID, TDRS Tracking Data Only Indication, and Tracking Service Configuration. The contents of this field (byte 50) shall be an identification of the MA



return link supporting the tracking service, an indication if the WSC ground terminal is providing tracking service to the NASA ground-based TDRS tracking data transponders that are identified in byte 56, and the configuration of the tracking service.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>		
Bits 4-8	MA return link ID; binary ID of the MAR equipment string (including receiver), providing the tracking service. Binary zero shall indicate MA return link not supporting. The LSB is Bit 4.		
Bit 3	TDRS tracking data only indication. Bit 3 is zero when: $1309 < \text{User SIC} < 1373$ ; otherwise: Bit 3 is one.		
Bits 1-2	Tracking service configuration		
	<u>Bit 2</u>	<u>Bit 1</u>	
	0	1	Return link only (no forward link established to user)
	1	0	Forward and return link established by this TDRS
	1	1	Spare
	0	0	Spare

- r. Data Validity. The contents of this field (byte 51) shall indicate the validity of the contents of the range field (bytes 27-32), the Doppler count field (bytes 33-38), and the return link antenna angle fields (bytes 19-26).

Two-way Doppler data is valid if:

1. Associated receiver has indicated carrier track at each sample point (once/second) throughout last tracking sample period.
2. Forward Doppler is per the following three cases: Case 1: Forward Doppler compensation has been inhibited i.e., the slow and hold function has been completed and the forward frequency is fixed. Case 2: Same as Case 1, except for DG-1. Doppler compensation is not a factor for validity in the DG-1 mode. Case 3: Doppler compensation is not a factor for validity in any mode. Cases are set by TOCC operator for individual users.
3. The associated IR is not exhibiting a fault indication.

One-Way Doppler data is valid if:

1. Associated receiver has indicated carrier track at each sample point (once/second) throughout last tracking sample period.
2. The associated IR is not exhibiting a fault indication.

Antenna angles are valid if:

1. Antenna is in autotrack mode.
2. Antenna is not exhibiting a major fault or a control fault.
3. Antenna measurements are on time (i.e., there was a measurement received corresponding to the 1 pps read tic).

Range data will be valid if:

1. The receiver used for the associated return service has PN lock.
2. The IR used for the tracking service is not exhibiting a fault.
3. The timing distribution amplifier for the associated IR is not exhibiting a fault.
4. A forward service is scheduled.

The contents of this field shall be as listed below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bits 4-8	0
Bit 3	Ground Antenna Validity of the data in bytes 19-26 1 - valid 0 - not valid
Bit 2	Doppler validity 1 - valid 0 - not valid
Bit 1	Range validity 1 - valid 0 - not valid

- s. Frequency Band and Service Type. The contents of this field (byte 52) shall be the frequency band of the forward link and/or the return link of the user being provided the tracking service, and the type of service for which tracking service is being provided.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
MSD	Frequency Band 3 <sub>16</sub> - S-Band 6 <sub>16</sub> - Ku-Band
LSD	Service Type 1 <sub>16</sub> - Not used 2 <sub>16</sub> - End-to-End Test service 4 <sub>16</sub> - Normal service

- t. Tracker Type, End of Track and Sample Rate. The contents of this field (bytes 53-54) shall be the tracker type code for TDRSS, an end of track (EOT) indication, and the rate at which the tracking data is sampled.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Byte 53, Most Significant Digit (MSD)	Tracker type 7 <sub>16</sub> - indicated TDRSS tracking service.
Byte 53, Bit 4	End of track 1 - indicates the sample is the last to be transmitted (i.e., at the end of the scheduled service support period, otherwise a 0).
Byte 53, Bit 3	0 - indicates data in sample rate field is seconds between tracking samples.
Byte 53, Bit 2 through Byte 54, Bit 1	Sample rate - binary seconds between tracking samples. The LSB (byte 54, bit 1) equals 1 second.

- u. Service Link ID, Single Access TDRS/Ground Terminal Carrier Frequency ID, TDRS and RF Beam Orientation Validity. The contents of this field (byte 55) shall be the identification of the forward and/or return links providing the tracking service, an identification of the TDRS/ground terminal (GT) carrier frequency(ies) utilized for the SA forward and/or return links providing the tracking service, and the validity of the TDRS and RF beam orientation data provided in bytes 57-62 and 63-68.

Given the coordinate definitions

+z = local vertical to earth,

+x = positive roll axis (forms right-handed set with y and z),

+y = positive pitch axis (parallel to solar array rotational axis and pointed toward SGL antenna side of spacecraft).

SA antenna link 1 is the steerable antenna on the +x axis, SA antenna link 2 is the steerable antenna on the -x axis.

The TDRS/GT carrier frequencies are defined as:

S forward carrier frequency 1 : 14679.5 MHz  
 S forward carrier frequency 2 : 14719.5 MHz  
 K forward carrier frequency 1 : 14625.0 MHz  
 K forward carrier frequency 2 : 15200.0 MHz  
 S return carrier frequency 1 : 13677.5 MHz  
 S return carrier frequency 2 : 13697.5 MHz  
 K return carrier frequency 1 : 13528.4 MHz  
 K return carrier frequency 2 : 13928.4 MHz

For forward links and for S-Band return links, carrier frequency 1 shall be hardwired to link 1 and carrier frequency 2 shall be hardwired to link 2. For K-Band return, link 1 may be associated with either carrier frequency, as may link 2. An SSA1 or KSA1 tracking service shall correspond to link 1. An SSA2 or KSA2 tracking service shall correspond to link 2.

TDRS Orientation and RF Beam Orientation will be valid if Telemetry frame synchronization has been achieved for the frame(s) containing Attitude Control System (ACS) data from which TDRSS orientation in the Tracking sample is computed.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bit 8	TDRS Orientation Data Validity (see bytes 57-62) 1 - valid 0 - not valid
Bit 7	RF Beam Orientation Data Validity (see bytes 63-68) 1 - valid 0 - not valid
Bit 6 Bit 5 Bit 4	Forward Link ID and TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency ID
0 0 0	Forward Link not supported by this TDRS providing the return link service
0 0 1	SA Link 1, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 1
0 1 0	Spare
0 1 1	MA
1 0 0	Spare
1 0 1	Spare
1 1 0	SA Link 2, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 2
1 1 1	Spare

<u>Field Location</u>			<u>Contents</u>
Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Return Link ID and TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency ID
0	0	0	Spare
0	0	1	SA Link 1, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 1
0	1	0	SA Link 2, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 1
0	1	1	MA
1	0	0	Spare
1	0	1	SA Link 1, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 2
1	1	0	SA Link 2, TDRS/GT Carrier Frequency 2
1	1	1	Spare

- v. NASA Ground-Based TDRS Tracking Data Transponder ID and User Bit Rate (BR) Indicator. The contents of this field (byte 56) shall be the identification of the NASA ground-based tracking data transponder which will be utilized to obtain TDRS tracking data, and an indicator to designate the telemetry bit rate group of the user for which the return link service is being provided. When support is to a ground-based transponder, the SGLT shall perform a transformation from SIC to unique code for this field. The transformation shall be: If  $1309 < \text{SIC} < 1373$  this field is set to SIC minus 1309. Otherwise this field is set to 00.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>		<u>Contents</u>
Bit 8	Bit 7	User BR
0	0	$5000 \text{ bps} < \text{BR}$
0	1	$1000 \text{ bps} < \text{BR} \leq 5000 \text{ bps}$
1	0	$500 \text{ bps} < \text{BR} \leq 1000 \text{ bps}$
1	1	$\text{BR} \leq 500 \text{ bps}$
Bit 1-6		Bits 1-6 shall be zero when: $1309 \geq \text{User SIC}$ , or $\text{User SIC} \geq 1373$ Otherwise: Bits 1-6 shall contain the results of subtracting 1309 from the User SIC

- w. TDRS Orientation. The contents of this field (bytes 57-62) shall be the orientation of the local TDRS body coordinate system relative to the TDRS reference coordinate system for the TDRS providing the return link for the tracking service.

The local TDRS body coordinate system has its origin at the spacecraft center-of-mass, the Z-axis along the spacecraft longitudinal centerline and pointing toward the Earth, the Y-axis parallel to the solar array rotational axis and pointing toward the SGL antenna side of the spacecraft, and the X-axis completing the right-handed set. The

TDRS reference coordinate system has its origin at the spacecraft center-of-mass, the Z-axis in the orbit plane pointed toward the center of the Earth, the X-axis in the orbit plane pointed in the direction of spacecraft orbital motion, and the Y-axis completing the right-handed set.

The TDRS orientation parameters will be given as Euler angles transforming the TDRS reference coordinate system to the local TDRS body coordinate system, given by the following order of rotations: Yaw, a right-handed rotation about the Z axis of the TDRS reference system; followed by roll, a right-handed rotation about the resultant X-axis; followed by pitch, a right-handed rotation about the resultant Y-axis.

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bytes 57-58	Yaw
59-60	Roll
61-62	Pitch

For each angle, the MSB shall be  $180.\bar{0}^{\circ}$ , the LSB shall be  $360.\bar{0}^{\circ} \times 2^{-16}$ , and the resolution shall be  $.0055^{\circ}$ . The accuracy shall be  $0.1^{\circ}$  in pitch and roll and  $0.25^{\circ}$  in yaw.

- x. TDRS RF Beam Orientation. The contents of this field (bytes 63-68) shall be the orientation of the RF beam for the return link providing the tracking service. The orientation shall be relative to the local TDRS body coordinate system.

The RF Beam Orientation parameters will be given as azimuth and elevation relative to the local TDRS body coordinate system defined in w. above, by the following order of rotations: azimuth, a right-handed rotation about the Y TDRS-body axis, followed by elevation, a right-handed rotation about the resultant X-axis.

Bytes 63-65 shall contain the azimuth and bytes 66-68 shall contain the elevation. The LSB of each shall be  $90.\bar{0}^{\circ} \times 2^{-23}$ , the resolution shall be  $90.\bar{0}^{\circ} \times 2^{-23}$ , the range shall be  $\pm 90^{\circ}$ , and negative values shall be expressed in ones complement form. The accuracy of the data shall be  $0.5^{\circ}$  for an SA service and  $2^{\circ}$  for an MA service.

- y. Status Bits and Equipment Configuration. The contents of this field (byte 69, bits 3 through 8) shall be the status of Doppler compensation, PN lock, and carrier lock and shall indicate the SGLT and SA equipment string in use. All of the status bits are to be implemented on all associated frames immediately following any system status change, reconfiguration, or equipment failover.

Byte 69, bits 3 through 8 are defined as follows:

<u>Bit</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
8		Doppler Compensation
	0	On
7	1	Off
		PN lock at receiver
	0	Out of lock
6	1	In lock
		Carrier lock at receiver
	0	Out of lock
5-4	1	In lock
		SGLT
	00	N/A
	01	SGLT-1
	10	SGLT-2
3	11	SGLT-3/GRGT
		SA Equipment String
	0	A
	1	B

The Doppler compensation status bit shall reflect the currently requested (via SHO or OPM) Doppler compensation state. When a Doppler compensation inhibit OPM is received, the Doppler compensation status bit shall remain on (0) during the slow-and-hold interval and be changed to off (1) on the frame following frequency stabilization. When a Doppler compensation enable OPM is received, the Doppler compensation status bit shall be changed to on (0) on the frame preceding initiation of the slow-and-hold interval.

## 12.1.5 TDR Spacecraft Tracking

The NCC will provide Tracking and Data Relay (TDR) Spacecraft specific schedules to WSC for initiating tracking and gathering and transmitting TDR Spacecraft tracking data.

### 12.1.5.1 Tracking Schedules

The tracking schedules shall be of two types, generic and specific, and shall be forwarded to WSC through administrative means (i.e., the schedule is not processed by WSC ADPE).

- a. Generic Schedules. The generic schedule will incorporate the following classes:
  - routine operations (e.g., 5 minutes every hour on the hour at a 1 per 10 seconds sample rate).
  - supplemental support (e.g., 1 minute every eighth hour on the hour at a 1 per second sample rate).
  - maneuver support (e.g., 10 minutes each half hour on the half hour and hour for 6 hours at a 1 per 10 seconds sample rate).
- b. Specific Schedule. A specific schedule shall be requested for support under special conditions, such as testing. It shall contain a specific list of event times.

#### **12.1.5.2 Schedule Parameters**

The following schedule parameters shall be included in any schedule request and apply to each class on an individual TDR Spacecraft basis:

- a. Duration of tracking event (e.g., 5 minutes, 10 minutes).
- b. Frequency of tracking event (e.g., every half hour, every hour, every other hour).
- c. Sample Rate during tracking event (e.g., 1 sample per second, 1 sample per 10 seconds).
- d. Start time of first tracking event covered by schedule class.
- e. Period of time, relative to the start time of the first event, for which schedule is applicable.
- f. Vehicle Identification Code (VIC).

Procedures for schedule implementation, transition from one schedule class to another, transition to an updated schedule, preemption of scheduled events, schedule prioritization, schedule conflict resolution, and schedule deactivation shall be provided by the NCC. Schedule activation shall be supported by WSC ADPE.

#### **12.1.5.3 Data Field Description for TDR Spacecraft Tracking Frames Data**

A description of each data field in the TDR spacecraft tracking data sample is given in what follows (see Table 12-2). Those fields that contain measurement data state the reporting resolution. This number tells the value represented by the Least Significant Bit of the field. The description also contains references to the resolution and accuracy of the measurement itself.

- a. Frame Leader. Bytes 1-5 are constants used to conform to the NASA Universal Tracking format. Byte 1 is OD<sub>16</sub>, Byte 2 is OA<sub>16</sub>, Byte 3 is 01<sub>16</sub>, and Bytes 4-5 are each 41<sub>16</sub>.
- b. Current Year. The contents of this field (byte 6) shall be the two least significant digits of the current year. The Least Significant Bit (LSB) equals 1 year.



- c. Support Identification Code. The contents of this field (bytes 7-8) shall be the Support Identification Code (SIC) of the TDRS being tracked. The SIC will be assigned by NASA.
- d. Vehicle Identification Code. The contents of this field (bytes 9-10) is the Vehicle Identification Code (VIC). It shall be given a default value of 1. The VIC may be specified according to the type of TDRS-specific schedule from which the tracking event (routine, supplemental, maneuver, or specific) is derived.
- e. Time Tag. The contents of this field shall be the seconds of year (bytes 11-14). Time for seconds of the year is referenced to 00:00:00.0 January 1 of the current year and is computed according to the rule

$$\text{Time in Seconds} = 86400 K + M,$$

where K is the number of full days which have elapsed since the beginning of the year and M is the number of seconds since the beginning of the day of track. The time tag shall be a multiple of the sample rate. The LSB of byte 14 equals one second.

**Table 12-2. TDR Spacecraft Tracking Service Data Format**

BYTE	BYTE FORMAT	NO. OF BITS	BYTE CONTENTS
1	HEXADECIMAL	8	OD <sub>16</sub>
2	HEXADECIMAL	8	OA <sub>16</sub>
3	HEXADECIMAL	8	O1 <sub>16</sub>
4-5	HEXADECIMAL	16	41 <sub>16</sub> (EACH BYTE)
6	BINARY	8	CURRENT YEAR
7-8	BINARY	16	SUPPORT IDENTIFICATION CODE(SIC)
9-10	BINARY	16	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION CODE(VIC)
11-14	BINARY	32	TIME TAG (SECONDS OF YEAR)
15-18	BINARY	32	TIME TAG (MICROSECONDS OF SECOND, SET TO ZERO)
19-22	BINARY	32	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA ANGLE AXIS NO. 1 (AZIMUTH)
23-26	BINARY	32	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA ANGLE AXIS NO. 2 (ELEVATION)
27-32	BINARY	48	RANGE (ROUND TRIP LIGHT TIME)
33-38	HEXADECIMAL	48	00 <sub>16</sub> (EACH BYTE)
39-40	HEXADECIMAL	16	SPARES (EACH UNUSED BIT SET TO 0)
41-44	BINARY	32	FORWARD LINK FREQUENCY
45	HEXADECIMAL	8	FORWARD LINK GROUND ANTENNA SIZE & TYPE

**Table 12-2. TDR Spacecraft Tracking Service Data Format (Cont'd)**

BYTE	BYTE FORMAT	NO. OF BITS	BYTE CONTENTS
46	BINARY	8	FORWARD LINK GROUND ANTENNA I.D.
47	HEXADECIMAL	8	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA SIZE & TYPE
48	BINARY	8	RETURN LINK GROUND ANTENNA I.D.
49-50	DISCRETE	16	STATUS AND CONFIGURATION INDICATION
51	DISCRETE	8	SUBSYSTEM/DATA VALIDITY
52	HEXADECIMAL	8	FREQUENCY BAND AND SERVICE TYPE
53-54	HEXADECIMAL/ DISCRETE/BINARY	16	TRACKER TYPE, END OF TRACK, AND SAMPLE RATE
55-72	HEXADECIMAL	144	SPARES (EACH UNUSED BIT SET TO 0)
73	HEXADECIMAL	8	04 <sub>16</sub>
74	HEXADECIMAL	8	0F <sub>16</sub>
75	HEXADECIMAL	8	0F <sub>16</sub>

- f. Bytes 15-18. Constant (00<sub>16</sub> in each byte). This field usually contains the microseconds of seconds. For reporting TDR Spacecraft data, this field shall be zero.
- g. Return Link Ground Antenna Angle. The contents of these fields (bytes 19-22 and bytes 23-26) shall be the ground antenna angles associated with the return link providing the tracking service. Azimuth shall be measured in the local horizontal plane positive clockwise from north. The local horizontal plane is defined to be perpendicular to the local gravitational vertical. Elevation shall be measured positive above local horizontal. The resolution of each angle shall be 0.0055°. These angles shall be reported to the FDF with an uncertainty  $\leq 0.03^\circ$ . The angles in both fields shall be represented by fractions of a circle. For both fields, the LSB equals  $360.0^\circ \times 2^{-32}$  and the Most Significant Bit (MSB) equals  $180.0^\circ$ . Bytes 19-22 shall contain azimuth. Bytes 23-26 shall contain elevation.
- h. Range. The contents of this field (bytes 27-32) shall be the unambiguous range measurement (total round trip light time for the entire signal propagation path). The Least Significant Bit of this field equals  $2^{-8}$  nanosecond. The measurement resolution and accuracy shall be as follows:
- Range resolution (one-way) < 3m
- Range accuracy (one way):
1. Range component (thermal noise, quantization error) < 15m (1 $\sigma$ ).
  2. RMS short-term drift (1 sec. to 24 hrs.) and tracking error < 10m (1 $\sigma$ ).
  3. Long-Term Systematic error (bias) < 10m.
  4. False ambiguity resolution probability <  $10^{-3}$ .
- i. Bytes 33-38. Constant (00<sub>16</sub> in each byte).

- j. Bytes 39-40. Spares (all unused bits set to 0).
- k. Forward Link Frequency. This field (bytes 41-44) shall contain the forward link center frequency used to track the TDRS. The LSB of this field represents 10 Hz.
- l. Forward Link Ground Antenna Size and Type. The contents of this field (byte 45) shall be the forward link ground antenna size and type. Set this field to 60<sub>16</sub> for the Danzante 19-m, Cacique 18.3-m, and GRGT 11-m Ku-band (az-el) antenna and 30<sub>16</sub> for the 10 m (az-el) S-band antenna.
- m. Forward Link Ground Antenna ID. The contents of this field (byte 46) shall be the WSC ground antenna ID of the antenna providing the forward link for tracking the TDRS. The ground antenna ID's are:

<u>Danzante ID</u>	<u>Cacique ID</u>	<u>GRGT ID</u>	<u>Ground Antenna</u>
47	9	94	North antenna
48	10	N/A	Central antenna
49	11	N/A	South antenna
25	33	N/A	S-Band antenna

- n. Return Link Ground Antenna Size and Type. The contents of this field (byte 47) shall be the return link ground antenna size and type. Set this field to 60<sub>16</sub> for the Danzante 19-m, Cacique 18.3-m, and GRGT 11-m Ku-band (az-el) and 30<sub>16</sub> for the 10 m (az-el) S-band antenna.
- o. Return Link Ground Antenna ID. The contents of this field (byte 48) shall be the WSC ground antenna ID of the antenna providing the return link for tracking TDRS. The ground antenna ID's are:

<u>Danzante ID</u>	<u>Cacique ID</u>	<u>GRGT ID</u>	<u>Ground Antenna</u>
47	9	94	North antenna
48	10	N/A	Central antenna
49	11	N/A	South antenna
25	33	N/A	S-Band antenna

- p. Status and Configuration Indication. The contents of these fields (bytes 49-50) are shown.

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Values</u>
16-13	Spares	All unused bits set to zero
12	Uplink Equipment Chain	1 = Primary Chain 0 = Secondary Chain

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Values</u>
11	Downlink Equipment Chain	1 = Primary Chain 0 = Secondary Chain
10-5	Spares	All unused bits set to zero
4-3	Track Type	11 = Spare 10 = Manual Track 01 = Program Track 00 = Autotrack
2-1	Spares	All unused bits set to zero

- q. Subsystem/Data Validity. The contents of this field (byte 51) shall indicate the validity of the return link antenna angle field (bytes 19-26) and the range field (bytes 27-32).

Antenna angles are valid under conditions that include but are not limited to:

1. Antenna is in autotrack mode.
2. Antenna is not exhibiting a major fault or a control fault.
3. Antenna measurements are on time (i.e., there was a measurement update received corresponding to the time tag).

Range data will be valid under conditions that include but are not limited to:

1. The receiver used for the associated downlink has carrier lock.
2. The range tone demodulator has lock.
3. The range equipment used for the tracking service is not exhibiting a fault.

The contents of this field shall be as listed below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bit 8	Tracking Subsystem 0 - not used 1 - WSC
Bits 5-7	Spares (unused bits set to zero)
Bit 4	Angle data error model correction applied 0 - not applied 1 - applied
Bit 3	Validity of the antenna angle data in bytes 19-26 0 - not valid 1 - valid

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Bit 2	Constant at 0
Bit 1	Range validity 0 - not valid 1 - valid

- r. Frequency Band and Service Type. The contents of this field (byte 52) shall be the frequency band of the forward link and the return link of the TDRS being tracked, and the type of service for which tracking is being provided.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
MSD	Frequency Band 3 <sub>16</sub> : S-band 6 <sub>16</sub> : K-band
LSD	Service Type 1 <sub>16</sub> : Not Used 4 <sub>16</sub> : Normal Service

- s. Tracker Type, End of Track and Sample Rate. The contents of this field (bytes 53-54) shall be the tracker type code for the TDR spacecraft track, an end of track (EOT) indication, and the rate at which the tracking data is sampled.

The contents of this field shall be as defined below:

<u>Field Location</u>	<u>Contents</u>
Byte 53, MSD	Constant (8 <sub>16</sub> ) - indicates TDR Spacecraft Tracking System
Byte 53, Bit 4	Last Frame (End of scheduled service; 1 = Yes, 0 = No)
Byte 53, Bit 3	0 - indicates that the next 10 bits (the sample rate) represent the number of seconds between tracking samples (Byte 54, Bit 1 represents 1 second)
Byte 53, Bit 2 to Byte 54, Bit 1	The Sample Rate (see Byte 53, Bit 3 for more information)

- t. Bytes 55-72. Spares. Unused spare bits shall be set to zero.
- u. Frame Trailer. Bytes 73-75 comprise the frame trailer. Byte 73 is set to 04<sub>16</sub> and each of bytes 74-75 is set to 0F<sub>16</sub>.

### **12.1.6 Tracking Data Sample Insertion into 4800-Bit Block**

The data field of the 4800-bit data block on the tracking data interface shall contain the SGLT generated tracking data samples. The data field shall contain from one to seven tracking data samples, the number of samples/data field being a function of the number of ongoing SGLT tracking services. The first bit transmitted of the first sample shall be the first bit of the data field (bit 145).

Multiple samples within the data field shall be sample contiguous. The portion of the block data field between the last bit of the last tracking data sample within the data field and the first bit of the block error control word shall contain a fill pattern,  $C9_{16}$ . The MSB of the fill pattern shall be the first bit transmitted.

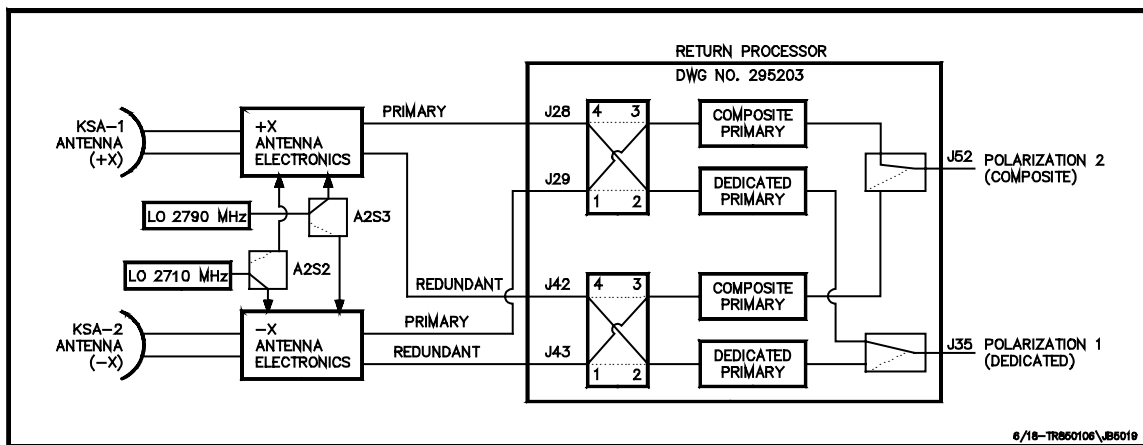
TDR spacecraft tracking data shall be packed into 4800 bit blocks separate from 4800 bit blocks containing user spacecraft tracking data. The tracking data samples for different users may be in any order within a 4800 bit block. The tracking data samples for the same user within a 4800 bit block shall be chronologically ordered according to their time tags.

## **12.2 Supplemental Tracking Parameter Information**

- a. Interchange of KSA Antennas (F1-F7 only).

The single access antenna along the +x-spacecraft-body axis has been designated as the KSA-1 link. Data received via this antenna is normally placed on a dedicated ground link channel. The single access antenna along the -x-spacecraft-body axis has been designated the KSA-2 link and data received via that antenna is placed on a composite ground link channel. The dedicated downlink channel carries only data received via KSA-1 while the multiplexed downlink channel carries data received via MA antennas, SSA-1 (+x), SSA-2 (-x), KSA-2 and telemetry.

The capability exists to place the data received via the +x SA antenna on the multiplexed downlink channel and the data received on the -x SA antenna on the dedicated downlink channel. This is accomplished by routing the local oscillator 2790 MHz signal (dedicated mixer frequency) to the -x SA antenna electronics, routing the local oscillator 2710 MHz signal (multiplex mixer frequency) to the +x SA antenna electronics, and switching the +x and -x SA antenna electronics output signals inside the return processor to allow the frequency dependent return processor channels to amplify and process the usual signals (even though the usual signals are being received by different SA antennas). See Figure 12-1 for a simplified diagram.



**Figure 12-1. KSA Antenna Connectivities**

Basically, four commands are required to cause this interchange of links to the +x and -x antennas. Two commands route the correct local oscillator signals to the opposite SA antenna electronics and two commands to the return processor route the Intermediate Frequency (IF) signals to the correct channel. The Local Oscillator (LO) switches depend on which redundant channel in the antenna electronics is being used. Table 12-3 identifies which switches in the Signal Distribution Unit are switched as a function of which redundant channel, A or B, is in use (it is assumed that no redundancy switching takes place in the operation).

**Table 12-3. SDU Switching Required to Route the East SA Antenna to Composite and the West SA Antenna to Dedicated**

ELECTRONICS	CHANNEL	SDU SWITCH	TERMINAL CHANGES
-X	A	A2S2	J4J3=>J1J3
-X	B	A2S2	J4J2=>J1J2
+X	A	A2S3	J3J1=>J2J1
+X	B	A2S3	J3J4=>J2J4

b. TDRS Orientation.

TDRS earth sensors measure roll and pitch error eight times per second (the sensors oscillate at a 4 Hz rate). These eight measurements are averaged and the resulting values of roll and pitch are placed into a telemetry data buffer, to be telemetered every 512 msec.

Spacecraft roll and Yaw rates are maximum (of order  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-2}^{\circ}/\text{sec}$ ) during SA antenna slewing operations. Roll and pitch uncertainty is  $0.1^{\circ}$  while Yaw uncertainty is  $0.25^{\circ}$  (Yaw can be measured accurately only at 6am and 6pm). Pitch is actively controlled by momentum wheel motor torque to about  $0.05^{\circ}$  except during SA antenna slewing operations. Maximum pitch is expected to be less than  $1^{\circ}$  and the maximum

pitch rate is of order  $10^{-2}^{\circ}/\text{sec}$ . Both maxima (pitch and pitch rate) occur when both SA antennas are simultaneously slewed north (or south) at a maximum rate.

Yaw error is estimated between 9 pm and 3 am and between 9 am and 3 pm using earth sensor (roll) measurements and reaction wheel speeds. Between 3 am and 9 am and between 3 pm and 9 pm, Yaw error is measured by the fine sun sensor (every 512 ms). The Yaw error is measured directly at exactly 6 am and 6 pm. At precisely noon and midnight (non-eclipse) the fine sun sensor measures roll angle directly and can be calibrated with the earth sensor roll measurements.

c. Two-way Doppler Reference Frequency.

For two-way Doppler tracking, forward Doppler compensation is, of course, inhibited. Such inhibition is accomplished only when a Doppler compensation inhibit request is received via OPM from the NCC. During inhibit mode, the TDRS forward transmit frequency is held constant (frozen) such that the reference frequency for two-way Doppler measurement is an integral multiple of 10 Hz. Since the reference frequency is the user transmit frequency, which is coherently related to the TDRS forward transmit frequency by the coherent turnaround ratio (240/221 @ S-Band and 160/146.9 @ K-Band), this can be accomplished by freezing the TDRS forward transmit frequency at an integral multiple of 221 at S-Band and 146.9 at K-Band. The reference frequency is therefore given by:

$$f_{(\text{ref} - \text{S})} = f_{\text{TS}} \left( \frac{240}{221} \right) @ \text{S} - \text{Band}$$

and

$$f_{(\text{ref} - \text{K})} = f_{\text{TK}} \left( \frac{1600}{1469} \right) @ \text{K} - \text{Band}$$

where  $f_{\text{TS}}$  and  $f_{\text{TK}}$  are the TDRS forward transmit frequencies at S- and K-Band, respectively, after Doppler compensation has been accomplished.

In the case where Doppler compensation is not being performed, and Doppler tracking is required, a momentary Doppler compensation is made and immediately inhibited, leading to the same derivation of the above expressions for the Doppler reference frequency.



## Section 13. Character Set For Free-Form Text Messages

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STD. CHARACTER CONFIGURATIONS		ASCII	
		MSB	LSB
CONFIGURATION	NAME/DESCRIPTION	7	6 5 4 3 2 1
SP	Space (Blank)	0	1 0 0 0 0 0
!	Exclamation Point	0	1 0 0 0 0 1
"	Quotation Mark	0	1 0 0 0 1 0
#	Number or Pound Symbol	0	1 0 0 0 1 1
\$	Dollar Symbol	0	1 0 0 1 0 0
%	Percent Symbol	0	1 0 0 1 0 1
&	And Symbol	0	1 0 0 1 1 0
'	Apostrophe	0	1 0 0 1 1 1
(	Left Parenthesis Mark	0	1 0 1 0 0 0
)	Right Parenthesis Mark	0	1 0 1 0 0 1
*	Asterisk Mark	0	1 0 1 0 1 0
+	Plus Sign	0	1 0 1 0 1 1
,	Comma	0	1 0 1 1 0 0
-	Minus Sign	0	1 0 1 1 0 1
.	Period or Decimal Point	0	1 0 1 1 1 0
/	Diagonal	0	1 0 1 1 1 1
0	Number 0	0	1 1 0 0 0 0
1	Number 1	0	1 1 0 0 0 1
2	Number 2	0	1 1 0 0 1 0
3	Number 3	0	1 1 0 0 1 1
4	Number 4	0	1 1 0 1 0 0
5	Number 5	0	1 1 0 1 0 1
6	Number 6	0	1 1 0 1 1 0
7	Number 7	0	1 1 0 1 1 1
8	Number 8	0	1 1 1 0 0 0

STD. CHARACTER CONFIGURATIONS		ASCII							
		MSB				LSB			
CONFIGURATION	NAME/DESCRIPTION	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
9	Number 9	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
:	Colon	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
;	Semicolon	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
<	Less than Sign	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
=	Equal Sign	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
>	Greater than Sign	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
?	Question Mark	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
@	At Symbol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
A	Capital Letter A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
B	Capital Letter B	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
C	Capital Letter C	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
D	Capital Letter D	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
E	Capital Letter E	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
F	Capital Letter F	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
G	Capital Letter G	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	
H	Capital Letter H	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
I	Capital Letter I	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
J	Capital Letter J	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
K	Capital Letter K	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
L	Capital Letter L	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
M	Capital Letter M	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
N	Capital Letter N	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	
O	Capital Letter O	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
P	Capital Letter P	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Q	Capital Letter Q	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
R	Capital Letter R	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
S	Capital Letter S	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
T	Capital Letter T	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
U	Capital Letter U	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	

STD. CHARACTER CONFIGURATIONS		ASCII							
		MSB				LSB			
CONFIGUR-ATION	NAME/DESCRIPTION	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
V	Capital Letter V	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	
W	Capital Letter W	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
X	Capital Letter X	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Y	Capital Letter Y	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Z	Capital Letter Z	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
[	Open Bracket	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
\	Reverse Slant	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
]	Closed Bracket	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
^	Caret	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
-	Underline	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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ACS	Attitude Control System
ADPE	Automatic Data Processing Equipment
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
BED	Block Error Detector
BER	Bit Error Rate
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BR	Bit Rate
CAB	Circuit Assurance Block
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCR	Configuration Change Request
CDCN	Control and Display Computer Network
CMD	Command
CTFS	Common Time and Frequency System
DAB	Demand Access Buffer
DCN	Document Change Notice
DEMUX	Demultiplexer
DG	Data Group
DIS	Data Interface System
DQM	Data Quality Monitor
EBnet	EOSDIS Backbone Network Communications
EDOS	EOS Data and Operations System
EET	End-to-End Test
EIRP	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
EOS	Earth Observing System
EOSDIS	EOS Data and Information System
EOT	End of Track
ETRO	Estimated Time of Return to Operation
EXEC	Executive

FDF	Flight Dynamics Facility
GRGT	Guam Remote Ground Terminal
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
GSIF	Ground Station Interface Facility
G/T	Gain to Noise Temperature Ratio
GT	Ground Terminal
HDR	High Data Rate
HDRD	High Data Rate Demultiplexer
HDRM	High Data Rate Multiplexer
HDRR	High Data Rate Receiver
HRBS	High Rate Black Switch
I	In-Phase (channel)
ICD	Interface Control Document
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IFL	Interfacility Link
IIRV	Improved Interrange Vector
IR	Integrated Receiver
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
JSC	Johnson Space Center
KaSA	Ka-Band Single Access
KaSAF	Ka-Band Single Access Forward
KaSAR	Ka-Band Single Access Return
kbps	Kilobits Per Second
KSA	Ku-Band Single Access
KSAF	Ku-Band Single Access Forward
KSAR	Ku-Band Single Access Return
KSH	Ku-Band Shuttle
LAN	Local Area Network
LCP	Left-Hand Circular Polarization

LI	Local Interface
LO	Local Oscillator
LOR	Line Outage Recorder
LRBS	Low Rate Black Switch
LSB	Least Significant Bit or Byte
LSD	Least Significant Digit
MA	Multiple Access
MAF	Multiple Access Forward
MAR	Multiple Access Return
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCC	Message Class Codes
MDM	Multiplexer/Demultiplexer
MHz	Mega Hertz
MOC	Mission Operations Center
MS	Mission Support
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSD	Most Significant Digit
MSM	Maintenance and Software Delivery Mode
Msps	Megasymbols Per Second
MTRS	McMurdo TDRSS Relay System
MUX	Multiplexer
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASCOM	NASA Communications Network
NCC	Network Control Center
NCCDS	Network Control Center Data System
ND	Networks Division
NRZ	Non-Return to Zero
NRZ-L	Non-Return to Zero-Level
NRZ-M	Non-Return to Zero-Mark
NRZ-S	Non-Return to Zero-Space

ODM	Operations Data Messages	
OPM	Operations Messages	
PDA	Pin Diode Attenuator	
PM	Preventative Maintenance	
PMMS	Performance Measuring and Monitoring Subsystem	
PTE	PMMS Test Equipment	
Q	Quadrature (channel)	
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying	
RCP	Right-Hand Circular Polarization	
RF	Radio Frequency	
SA	Single Access	
SDU	Signal Distribution Unit	
SGLT	Space Ground Link Terminal	
SHO	Schedule Order	
SIC	Support Identification Code	
SLR	Service Level Report	
SMA	S-Band Multiple Access	} S-Band Multiple Access refers to the MA services provided by TDRSs with ID's 1307, 1308 or 1309.
SMAF	S-Band Multiple Access Forward	
SMAR	S-Band Multiple Access Return	
SQPSK	Staggered Quadrature Phase Shift Keying	
SRDP	Shuttle Return Data Processor	
SRP	Service Reconfiguration Period	
SSA	S-Band Single Access	
SSAF	S-Band Single Access Forward	
SSAR	S-Band Single Access Return	
SSH	S-Band Shuttle	
SUE	Shuttle-Unique Equipment	
SUPIDEN	Support Identifier	
TDM	Tracking Data Messages	
TDR	Tracking and Data Relay	

TDRS	Tracking and Data Relay Satellite
TDRSS	Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System
TLM	Telemetry
TOCC	TDRSS Operations and Control Center
TT&C	Tracking, Telemetry and Command
TV	Television
USS	User Services Subsystem
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VIC	Vehicle Identification Code
WDISC	WSC Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP) Data Interface Service Capability
WSC	White Sands Complex
X MUX	Cross-Strapping Multiplexer